# CELEBRATED

# DOGS of AMERICA

A. Pope Jr

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N. Y.

# CELEBRATED
# DOGS OF AMERICA

## IMPORTED AND NATIVE.

### BY
### A. POPE JR

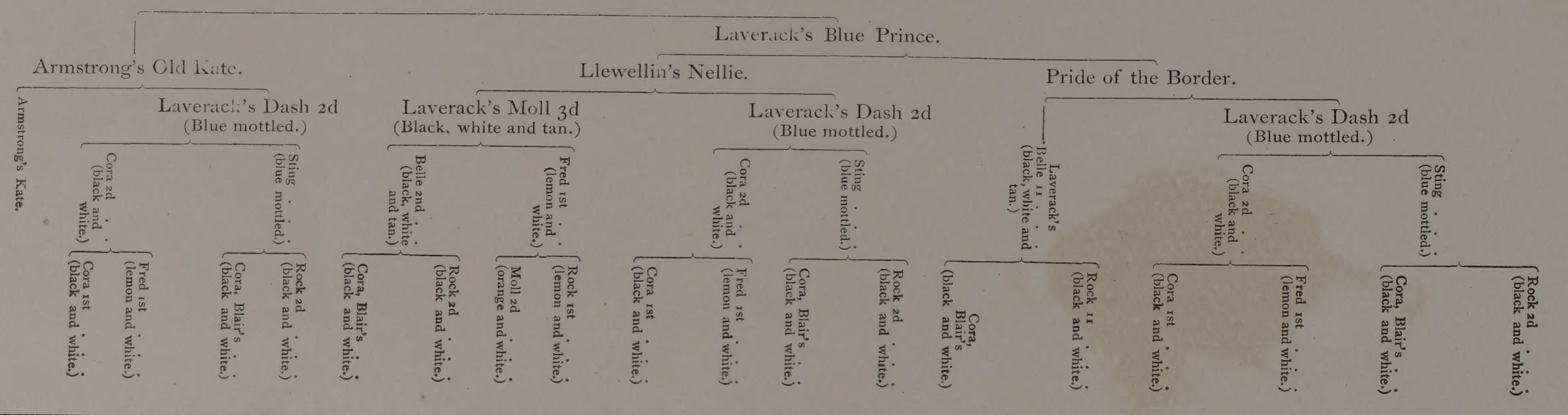
PUBLISHED BY S.E. CASSINO. BOSTON.

1880

(PLATE I.)

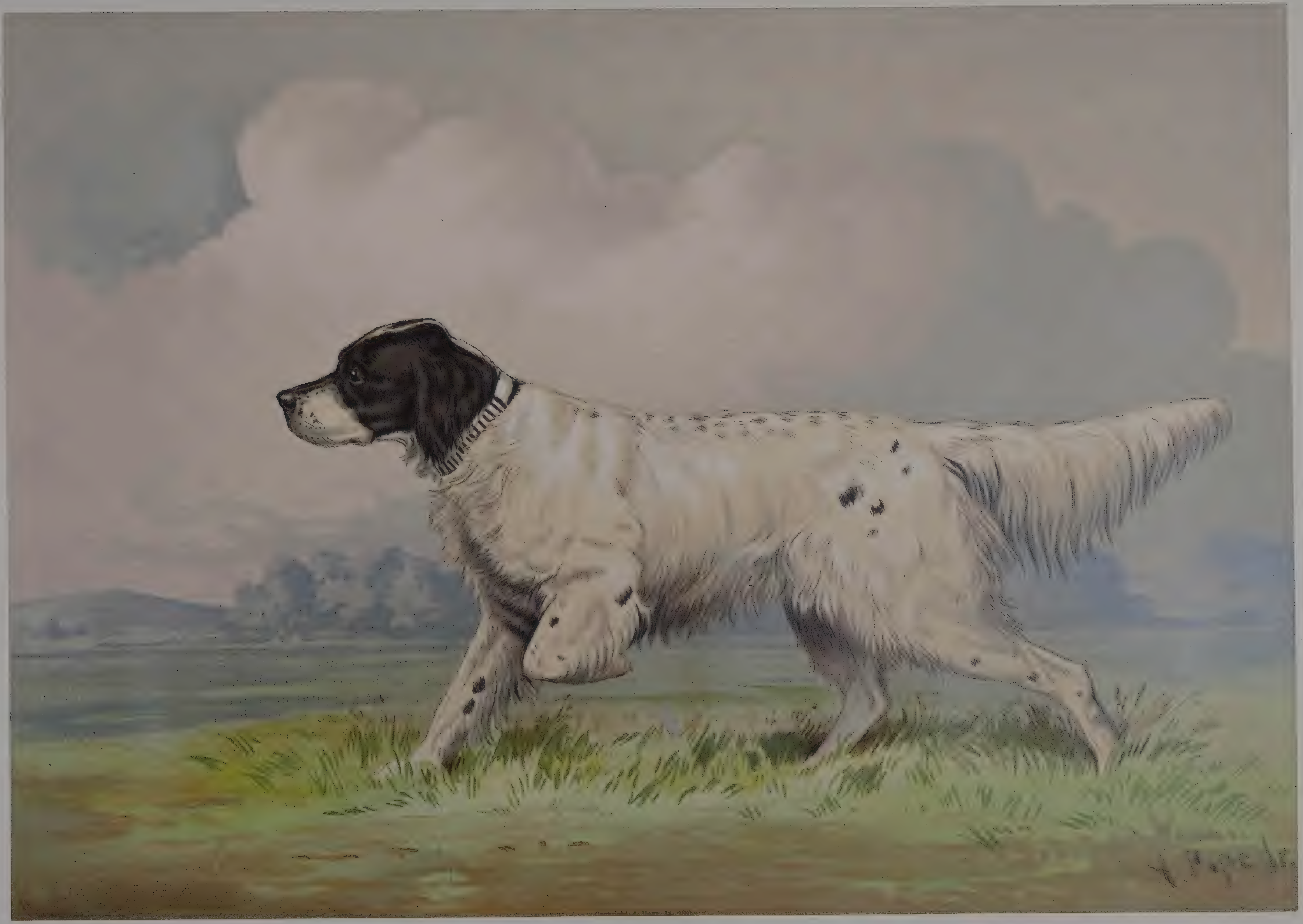
# DASH III. (ENGLISH SETTER.)

## OWNED BY THE HARVARD KENNEL CLUB, CAMBRIDGE, MASS.


Laverack's Blue Prince.
Armstrong's Old Kate.
Llewellin's Nellie.
Pride of the Border.
Armstrong's Kate.
Laverack's Dash 2d (Blue mottled.)
Laverack's Moll 3d (Black, white and tan.)
Laverack's Dash 2d (Blue mottled.)
Laverack's Belle 11 (black, white and tan.)
Laverack's Dash 2d (Blue mottled.)
Cora 2d (black and white.)
Sting (blue mottled.)
Belle 2nd (black, white and tan.)
Fred 1st (lemon and white.)
Cora 2d (black and white.)
Sting (blue mottled.)
Cora 2d (black and white.)
Sting (blue mottled.)
Cora 1st (black and white.)
Fred 1st (lemon and white.)
Cora, Blair's (black and white.)
Rock 2d (black and white.)
Cora, Blair's (black and white.)
Rock 2d (black and white.)
Moll 2d (orange and white.)
Rock 1st (lemon and white.)
Cora 1st (black and white.)
Fred 1st (lemon and white.)
Cora, Blair's (black and white.)
Rock 2d (black and white.)
Cora, Blair's (black and white.)
Rock 11 (black and white.)
Cora 1st (black and white.)
Fred 1st (lemon and white.)
Cora, Blair's (black and white.)
Rock 2d (black and white.)

**DASH III.** Whelped Apr., 1875, by Blue Prince, out of J. Armstrong's Kate, and own brother to Dash II, for which Llewellin paid £315. Field Trial winnings first with Drake in brace stakes at Nashville, 1878, beating ten other braces. Dash III is the first imported English Setter which has ever won at a field trial in the United States, and was run, after having only two weeks' experience on game in this country. Bench Show winnings, 2d at Carlisle, Eng., 1877; 1st at Philadelphia, 1879, in open class; 1st at Philadelphia, 1879, as best imported Setter dog of any breed; 1st at Boston, 1879, in open class; 1st at Boston, 1879, in the braces with Countess II, 1st at Boston, 1879, for the Llewellin special prize given for the best dog that had won 1st at a field trial, and beating all English Setters entered for the $500 cash prize.

The following is an extract from the "Chicago Field," May 3, 1879: Dash 3d is the property of the Harvard Kennel Club, Cambridge, Mass., and was imported from the kennel of Mr. Llewellin for a higher figure than paid for any other setter dog ever imported to this country. He is own brother to Mr. Llewellin's Dash 2d, for which he paid Mr. George Brewis nearly $1,600, the highest price ever paid for a setter. He is a white with black, by Blue Prince, a son of Mr. Charles H. Raymond's Pride of the Border and Mr. Llewellin's Nellie, sister to Countess: his dam is Armstrong's Kate, a daughter of Sir F. Grayham's Duke and Sir V. Corbett's Slut. Dash 3d is a white dog with black, and is very compactly made. Not only is he a handsome dog, but a capital field dog, as he showed at the Nashville trials, where he ran in the brace stakes but a short time after his arrival, with champion Drake, the brace winning first, notwithstanding the penalty of 2½ for Dash's not retrieving. At Philadelphia he won first in the open English setter class and special prize for the imported setter dog. We believe in England he won second at Carlisle.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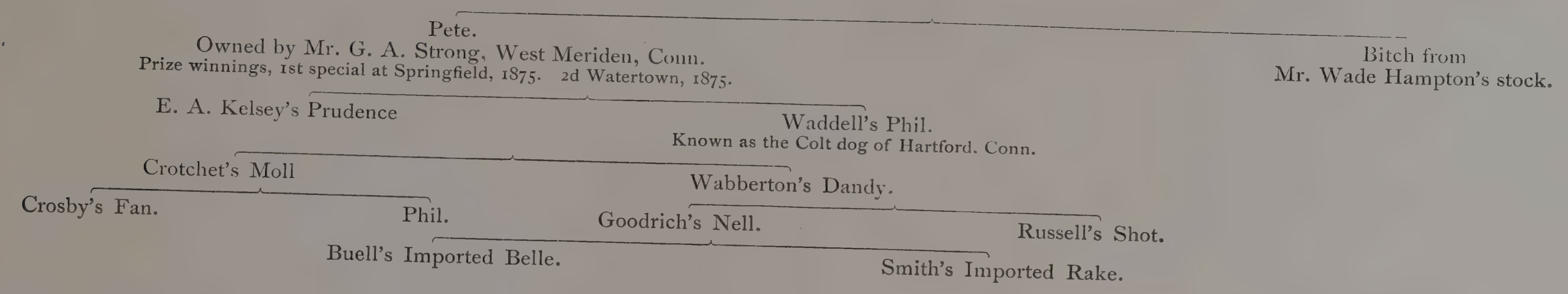
### (PLATE II.)

## DAN. (NATIVE POINTER, BORN 1876.)

### OWNED BY MR. JOHN G. HECKSCHER, OF NEW YORK CITY.


Pete.
Owned by Mr. G. A. Strong, West Meriden, Conn.
Prize winnings, 1st special at Springfield, 1875. 2d Watertown, 1875.
Bitch from
Mr. Wade Hampton's stock.
E. A. Kelsey's Prudence
Waddell's Phil.
Known as the Colt dog of Hartford, Conn.
Crotchet's Moll
Wabberton's Dandy.
Crosby's Fan.
Phil.
Goodrich's Nell.
Russell's Shot.
Buell's Imported Belle.
Smith's Imported Rake.

DAN'S performances in the field have won him a high private reputation, and it is claimed by his friends that as a retriever he has no superior in the country. His first performance at a bench show was in Springfield in 1876, when he secured first prize in the puppy class, and the following year received "very highly commended" at the New York bench show.

The following are the *points* of the Pointer as given by the acknowledged authority, Mr. J. H. Walsh, ("Stonehenge").

1. The *skull* (value 10) should be of good size, but not as heavy as in the old Spanish pointer, and in a lesser degree his half-bred descendants. It should be wider across the ears than that of the setter, with a forehead rising well at the brows. A full development of the occipital protuberance is indispensable, and the upper surface should be in two slightly rounded flats, with a furrow between.

2. The *nose* (value 10) should be long (4in. to 4 3-4in.) and broad with widely-open nostrils. The end must be moist, and in health is cold to the touch. It should be black, or very dark brown, in all but the lemon and whites; but in them it may be a deep flesh color. It should be cut off square and not pointed—known as the "snipe nose" or "pig jaw." Teeth meeting evenly.

3. The *ears, eyes* and *lips* (value 4) are as follows: Ears soft in coat, moderately long and thin in leather, not folding like the hound's, but lying flat and close to the cheeks, and set on low, without any tendency to prick. Eyes soft and of medium size; color brown, varying in shade with that of the coat. Lips well developed, and frothing when in work, but not pendent or flew-like.

4. The *neck* (value 6) should be arched towards the head, long and round, without any approach to dewlap or throatiness. It should come out with a graceful sweep from between the shoulder-blades.

5. The *shoulders* and *chest* (value 15) are dependent on each other for their formation. Thus a wide and hooped chest cannot have the blades lying flat against its sides; and consequently, instead of this and their sloping backwards, as they ought to do in order

to give free action, they are upright, short and fixed. Of course, a certain width is required, to give room for the lungs; but the volume required should be obtained by depth rather than width. Behind the blades the ribs should, however, be well arched, but still deep; this depth of back rib is specially important.

6. The *back, quarters* and *stifles* (value 15) constitute the main propellers of the machine, and on their proper development the speed and power of the dog depend. The loin should be very slightly arched and full of muscle, which should run well over the back ribs; the hips should be wide, with a tendency even to raggedness, and the quarters should droop very slightly from them. These last must be full of firm muscle, and the stifles should be well bent and carried widely apart, so as to allow the hind legs to be brought well forward in the gallop, instituting a form of action which does not tire.

7. *Legs, elbows,* and *hocks* (value 12). These chiefly bony parts, though merely the levers by which the muscles act, must be strong enough to bear the strain given them; and this must act in the straight line of progression. Substance of bone is therefore demanded, not only in the shanks but in the joints, the knees and hocks being specially required to be bony. The elbows should be well let down, giving a long upper arm and should not be turned in or out; the latter being, however, the lesser fault of the two, as the confined elbow limits the action considerably. The reverse is the case with the hocks, which may be turned in rather than out; the former being generally accompanied by that wideness of stifles on which I have already insisted. Both hind and fore pasterns should be short, nearly upright, and full of bone.

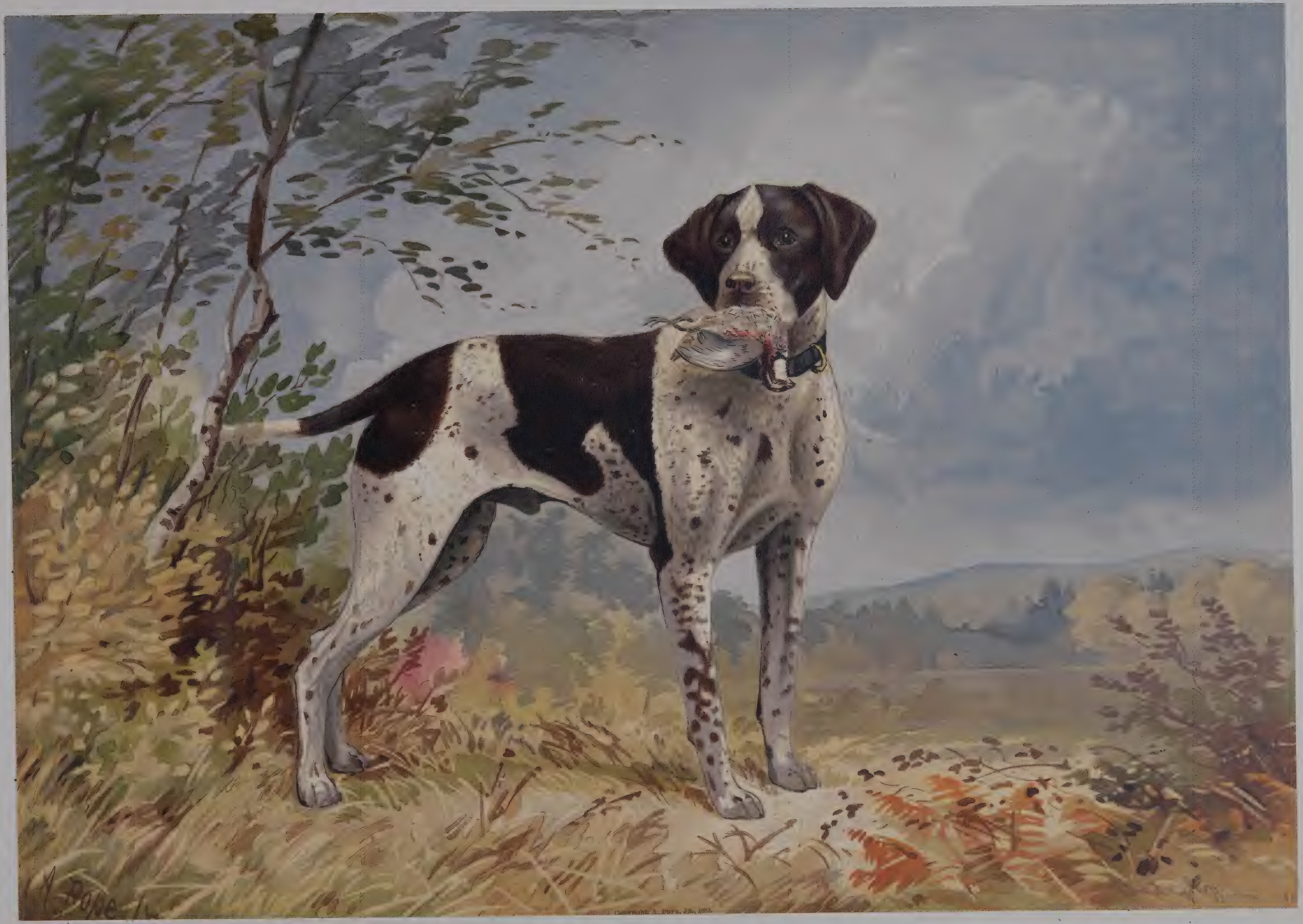
8. The *feet* (value 8) are all-important; for, however fast and strong the action may be, if the feet are not well shaped and their horny covering hard, the dog will soon become foot-sore when at work, and will then refuse to leave his master's heels, however high his courage may be. Breeders have long disputed the comparatively good qualities of the round cat-like foot and the long one, resembling that of the hare. In the pointer, my own opinion is in favor of the cat-foot, with the toes well arched and *close together.* This is the *desideratum* of the M.F.H., and I think stands work better than the hare-foot, in which the toes are not arched but still lie close together. In the setter the greater amount of hair to a certain extent condones the inherent weakness of the hare-foot; but in the pointer no such superiority can be claimed. The main point, however, is the closeness of the pads combined with thickness of the horny covering.

9. The *stern* (value 5) must be strong in bone at the root, but should at once be reduced in size as it leaves the body, and then gradually taper to a point like a bee's sting. It should be very slightly curved, carried a little above the line of the back, and without the slightest approach to curl at the tip.

10. Of *symmetry* and *quality* (value 7), the pointer should display a goodly proportion, no dog showing more difference between the "gentleman" and his opposite. It is impossible to analyze these essentials, but every good judge carries the knowledge with him.

11. The *texture* (value 3) of coat in the pointer should be soft and mellow, but not absolutely silky.

12. In *color* (value 5) there is now little choice, in point of fashion, between the liver, and lemon and whites. After them come the black and whites (with or without tan), then the pure black, and lastly the pure liver. Dark liver-ticked is, perhaps, the most beautiful color of all to the eye.



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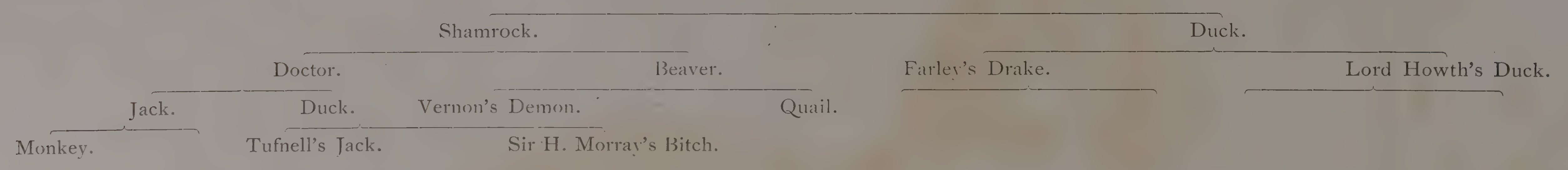
(PLATE III.)

## MIKE. (IMPORTED IRISH WATER SPANIEL, WHELPED 1874.)

## OWNED BY THE BIG POINT KENNEL CLUB, CHATHAM, ONT.



MIKE has been a very successful prize winner in Great Britain—winning easily wherever shown, and since arriving in America won: 1st at bench show, London, Ont., 1877; 2nd (to same owner's "Bridget") at St. Louis, 1878; also Silver Cup for best I. W. Spaniel Dog, 1878; 1st at bench show at Detroit, 1879; also special for best Spaniel of any breed.

The *points* of the Irish Water Spaniel are as follows. (From Stonehenge.)

1. The *head* (value 10) is by no means long, with very little brow, but moderately wide. It is covered with curls, rather longer and more open than those of the body, nearly to the eyes, but not so as to be wigged like the poodle.

2. The *face and eyes* (value 10) are very peculiar. Face very long, and quite bare of curl, the hair being short and smooth, though not glossy; nose broad, and nostrils well developed; teeth strong and level; eyes small and set almost flush, without eyebrows.

3. The *topknot* (value 10) is a characteristic of the true breed, and is estimated accordingly. It should fall between and over the eyes in a peaked form.

4. The *ears* (value 10) are long, the leather extending, when drawn forward, a little beyond the nose, and the curls with which they are clothed two or three inches beyond. The whole of the ears is thickly covered with curls, which gradually lengthen towards the tips.

5. *Chest and shoulders* (value 7 1-2). There is nothing remarkable about these points, which must, nevertheless, be of sufficient dimensions and muscularity. The chest is small compared with most breeds of similar substance.

6. The *back and quarters* (value 7 1-2) also have no peculiarity, but the stifles are almost always straight, giving an appearance of legginess.

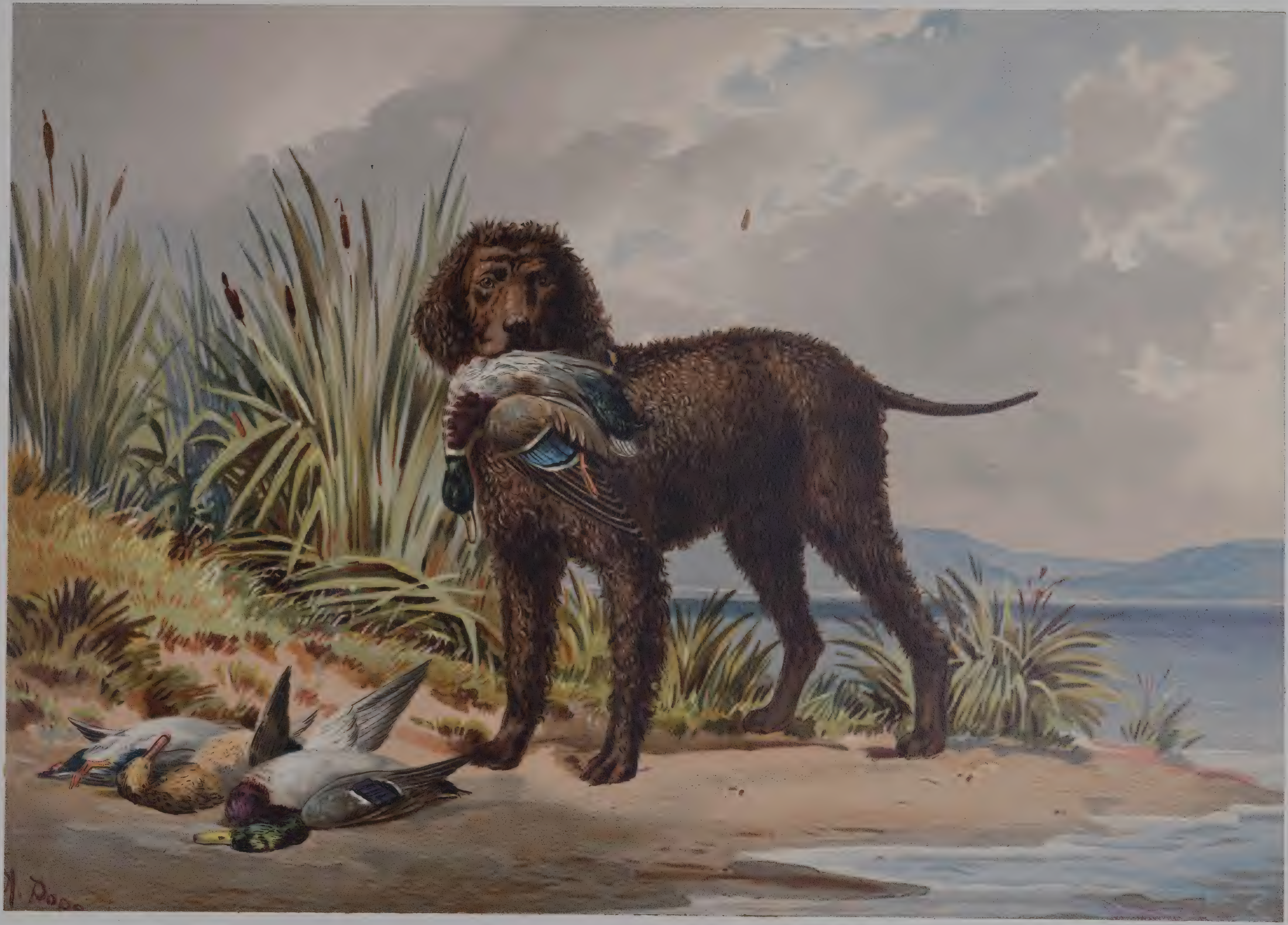
7. *Legs and feet* (value 10). The legs should be straight, and the feet large, but strong; the toes are somewhat open, and covered with short, crisp curls. In all dogs of this breed the legs are thickly clothed with short curls, slightly pendent behind and at the sides, and some have them all round, hanging in ringlets for some time before the annual shedding. No feather like that of the setter should be shown. The front of the hind legs below the hocks is always bare.

The *tail* (value 10) is very thick at the root, where it is clothed with very short hair. Beyond the root, however, the hair is perfectly short, so as to look as if the tail had been clipped, which it sometimes fraudulently is at our shows; but the natural bareness of tail is a true characteristic of the breed.

9. The *coat* (value 10) is composed of short curls of hair, not *woolly*, which betrays the poodle cross. A soft, flossy coat is objected to as indicative of an admixture with some one of the land spaniels.

10. The *color* (value 10) must be a deep pure liver without white; but, as in other breeds, a white toe will occasionally appear even on the best-bred litter.

11. The *symmetry* (value 5) of this dog is not very great, and I have consequently only estimated it at 5.


A. Po

### (PLATE IV.)

## JACK. (ENGLISH MASTIFF.)

### OWNED BY ARTHUR W. AUSTIN, ESQ., MILTON, MASS.

Jack was born Aug. 2, 1872, being the choicest of Juno's (called Brenda in England) pups. The father of Jack is "Dash," an English mastiff imported from Cardiff, Wales, by D. D. Kelley, Esq.

Juno was the mother of Jack, and imported by Hon. Arthur W. Austin, Nov. 1, 1871. She was of the oldest strain of mastiffs in the kingdom, when there were but few mastiffs in England. She was bred by Mr. Webb of Calcot, near Reading, Berkshire, and was sister to Empress that sold for £100 in England.

Jack is the father of many famous mastiffs in New England. He was never shown but once — Boston, 1878 — when he received first prize; also special for the best mastiff in the show.

The *points* of the English Mastiff are as follows (From Stonehenge):

1. The *head* (value 20) is broad, full, and flat in its general character; but this flatness is made up of two gentle swells with a furrow between, eyebrows well marked, but not high. Jaws square in outline and broad, moderately long, and without flews; for though the upper lip is full, it should by no means be pendulous, which formation only exists when there is a cross of the bloodhound.

2. The *eyes* (value 5) are small and somewhat sunken, but mild in expression and without the sad and solemn look exhibited by the bloodhound. They are generally hazel or brown.

3. The *ears* (value 5) should be small and pendent, lying close to the cheek, without the slightest approach to a fold, which indicates the bloodhound cross. They should be set well back, and should be vine-shaped, neither lobular nor houndlike.

4. The *muzzle* (value 5) must be short, with level teeth and square at the nose. The flews should be distinctly marked so as to make the square distinctly pronounced; but they must not be pendulous to anything like the same degree as is exhibited by the bloodhound. A slight projection of the lower teeth may be overlooked.

5. The *neck* (value 5) is muscular, and of sufficient length to avoid loss of symmetry. There is a well-marked prominence at its junction with the head. No throatiness should be allowed, as it indicates the bloodhound cross.

6. The *shoulders and chest* (value 10) must be taken together, as with a full development of the latter there is generally a slight want of obliquity in the former. The girth is, however, the important point, and it should always be at least one-third greater than the height. Thus a dog 32 in. high should girth 41 1–2 in. In such a case the shoulders are apt to be rather short, but they must in any event be well clothed with muscle.

7. *Legs and feet* (value 10). Both these important organs are too apt to be defective in the mastiff, owing greatly to the confinement in which he is usually reared from generation to generation. The consequence is that, however well a puppy is treated, even if left at full liberty, his feet are often weak and flat, his legs small in bone and bent at the knees, he has frequently cat-hams, and a gallop is quite beyond his powers. Hence, these points should be specially attended to in estimating the merits of any individual. The *desideratum* for the feet is that of the cat,—round with the knuckles well up. A dew-claw is often met with behind, but it is not considered important either way.

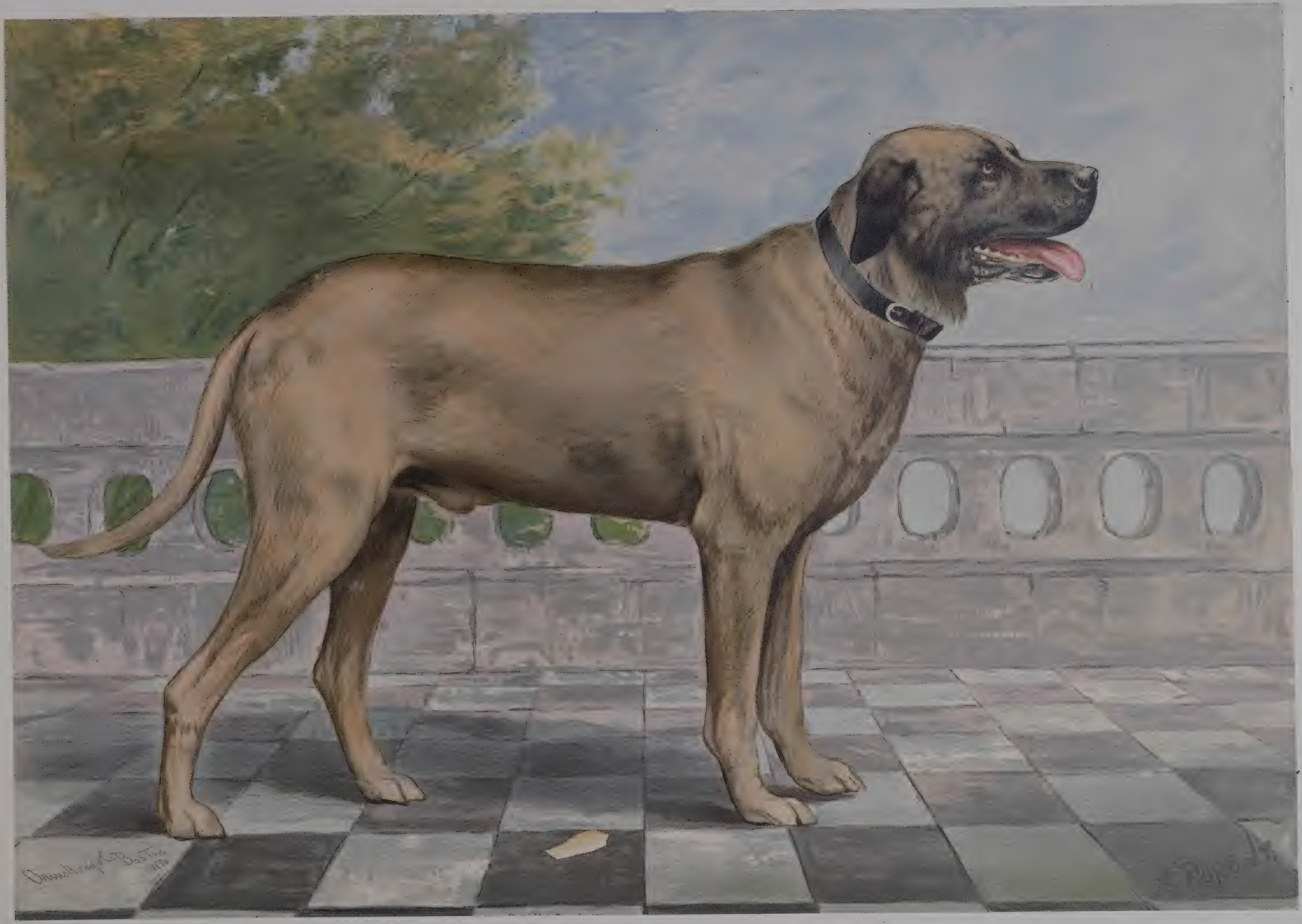
8. The *loins* (value 10) must be wide and deep, and should girth nearly as much as the height at the shoulder. The back ribs being apt to be short, a nipped loin is often met with, but it takes away greatly from the strength of the back.

9. *Size and symmetry* (value 15). From the peculiar formation of this breed as a guard for his master, size is all-important, and a dog ought to be at least 29 in. or 30 in. high, to be considered perfect, while any increase on this, if combined with symmetry, is to be counted in his favor. Bitches are usually about 2 in. less than the dogs of the same litter. Few breeds are more symmetrical in their proportions when the best specimens are examined.

10. The *color* (value 5) is regarded as of some considerable importance by mastiff breeders, most of whom now confine themselves to a stone fawn, with black muzzle and ear tips. Sometimes white is shown on the face, but this is certainly a defect, though not a great one. A white star on the breast, or a few white toes, may be passed over. Red, with black muzzle is admitted, but not admired.

11. The *coat* (value 5) must be fine and short, even on the tail, which, however, may be allowed to be a little more rough than the body.

12. The *tail* (value 5) is long and strong at the root, without any curl or twist, but carried high when the dog is excited, not otherwise.


Armstrong & Co. Boston 1890

(PLATE V.)

# GROUSE. (CHAMPION BLACK AND TAN SETTER.)

### E. K. C. STUD BOOK, NO. 5097, VOL. III.

BRED BY E. L. PARSONS, ENGLAND; IMPORTED BY TOLEDO KENNEL CLUB, AUG., 1878.

Trevirthick's Rock (5103).
Parsons' Floss, Vol. II, 4319
Ronald.
Rhein the 5th.
Champion Lang (1601).
Nora (1670).
Old Kent (1600).
Rhein 4th.

GROUSE shown standing in the plate, has won whenever shown in Europe and America.

Second, Birmingham, December, 1875. Extra prize, Bristol, 1876. First, Crystal Palace, 1876. Silver medal, Paris Exposition, 1878. First, Detroit, January, 1879. Also, special for best Gordon dog, Detroit, 1879. Champion, Philadelphia, 1879. Champion, St. Louis, October, 1879. Special, St. Louis, October, 1879. Brace prize with Venus, his daughter. Special prize for best Gordon dog, Philadelphia, 1879. First, Boston, May, 1879. Also, winner *in his class* in the grand cash prize for best Setter or Pointer in America. Also, winner of the Gordon Brace Prize with Judg, his kennel mate.

# BEE.

### E. K. C. STUD BOOK, NO. 8[illegible]42.

OWNED BY THE TOLEDO KENNEL CLUB. IMPORTED 1879. BRED BY E. V. RICHARDSON.
WHELPED JULY 26, 1877.

Champion Duke (1592)
Moll (7249)

First prize at Darlington, shown as Bell. Second at Alexandra Palace. Second at Exeter. First at St. Louis, 1879. Also all special prizes for best Gordon Setter bitch winning over champions.

The *points* of the black-tan setter are very nearly the same as those of the English dog, the only deviations being as follows:

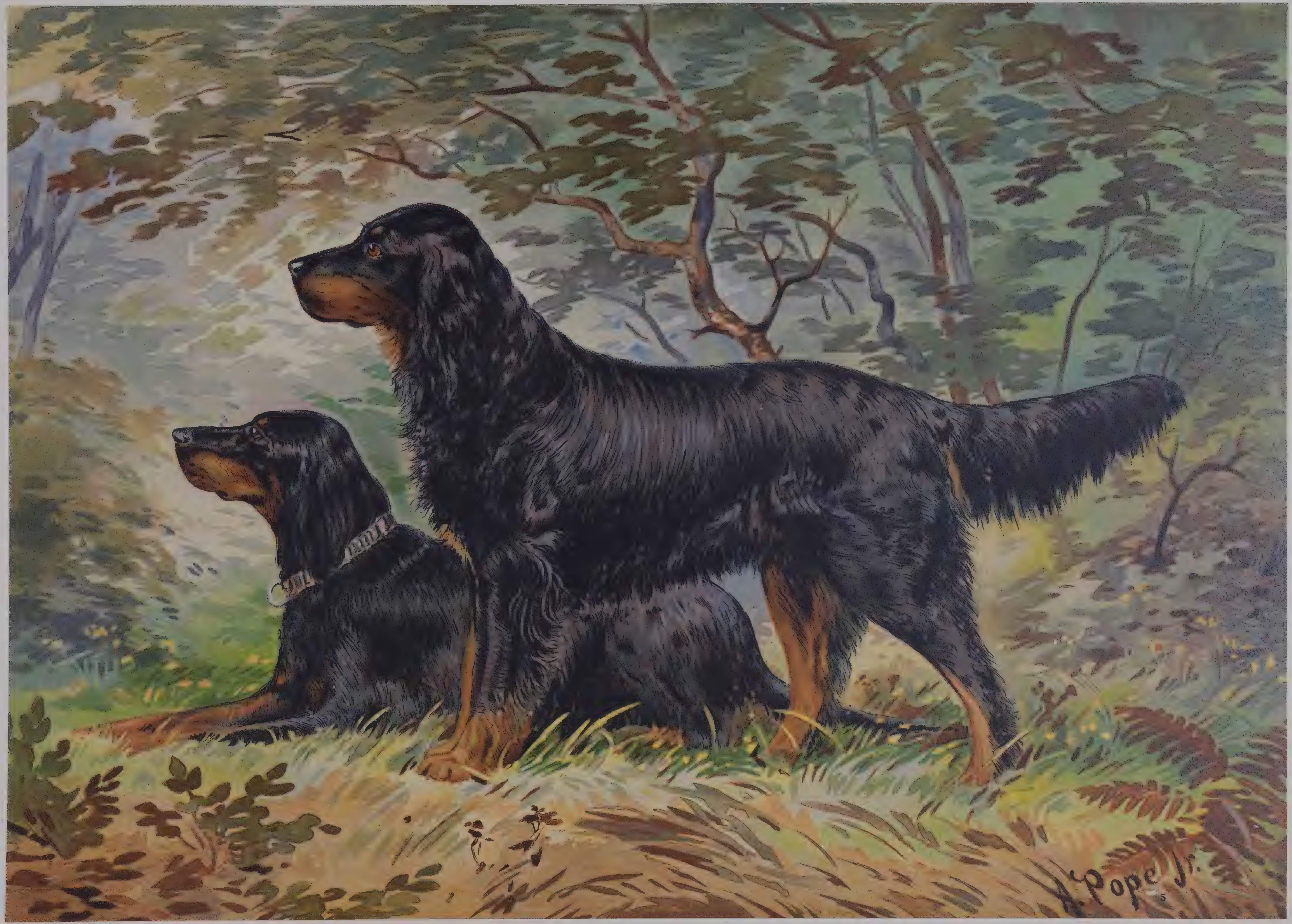
1. The *skull* is usually a little heavier than that of the English setter, but in other respects it resembles it.

2. The *nose*, also, is like the English setter's; but is usually a trifle longer.

9. The *flag* is usually a trifle shorter than that of the English setter, which it otherwise resembles in shape.

11. The *coat* is generally harder and coarser than that of the English or Irish setter, occasionally with a strong disposition to curl, as in the celebrated champions Reuben and Regent.

12. The *color* is much insisted on. The black should be rich, without mixture with the tan, and the latter should be a deep mahogany red without any tendency to fawn. It is admitted that the original Gordons were often black, tan, and white; but, as in all our shows, the classes are limited to black-tan, the long arguments which have been adduced on that score are now obsolete. A little white on the chest, and a white toe or two, are not objected to; but a decided frill is considered by most judges to be a blemish. The red tan should be shown on lips, cheeks, throat, spot over the eyes, fore legs nearly to the elbows, hind legs up to stifles, and on the under side of the flag, but not running into its long hair.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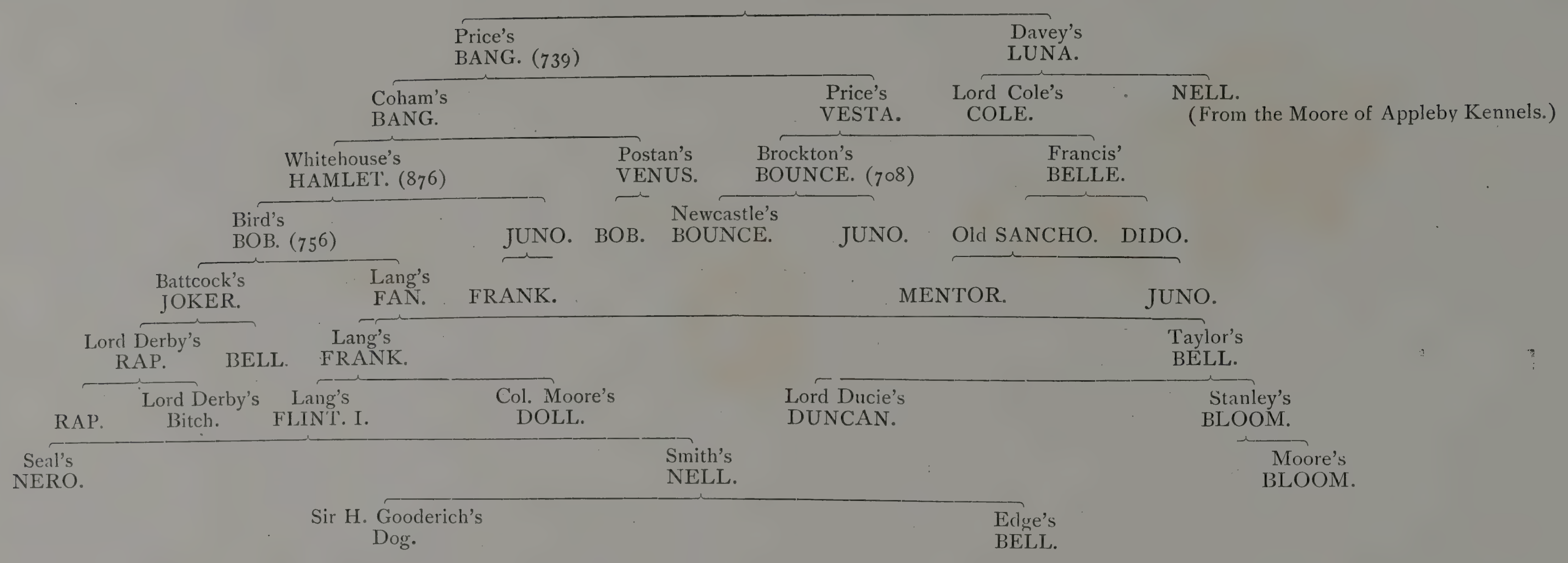
(PLATE VI.)

# BOW, (IMPORTED CHAMPION POINTER. WHELPED 1874.)

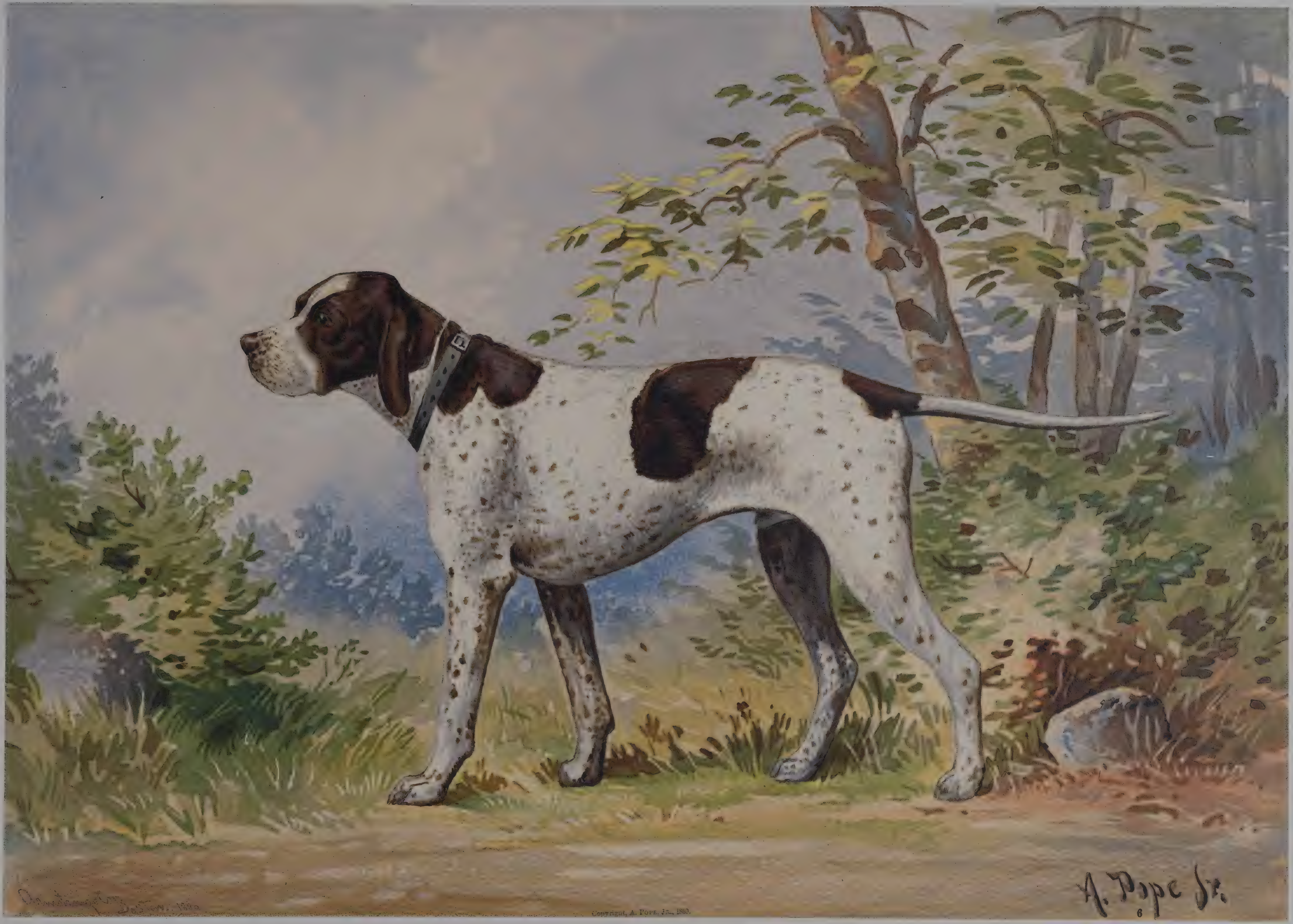
## OWNED BY ST. LOUIS KENNEL CLUB.


Price's
BANG. (739)
Davey's
LUNA.
Coham's
BANG.
Price's
VESTA.
Lord Cole's
COLE.
NELL.
(From the Moore of Appleby Kennels.)
Whitehouse's
HAMLET. (876)
Postan's
VENUS.
Brockton's
BOUNCE. (708)
Francis'
BELLE.
Bird's
BOB. (756)
JUNO.
BOB.
Newcastle's
BOUNCE.
JUNO.
Old SANCHO.
DIDO.
Battcock's
JOKER.
Lang's
FAN.
FRANK.
MENTOR.
JUNO.
Lord Derby's
RAP.
BELL.
Lang's
FRANK.
Taylor's
BELL.
RAP.
Lord Derby's
Bitch.
Lang's
FLINT. I.
Col. Moore's
DOLL.
Lord Ducie's
DUNCAN.
Stanley's
BLOOM.
Seal's
NERO.
Smith's
NELL.
Moore's
BLOOM.
Sir H. Gooderich's
Dog.
Edge's
BELL.

BOW:—Color, liver and white ticked. (No. 7070 Eng. K. C. Stud Book.) Litter brother to YOUNG BANG and SOL.

His prize winnings are:

Bench shows, 1876. Agricultural Hall, second prize; Exeter, first prize; Tavistock, second prize; Bristol, third prize. 1878, St. Louis, third prize; New York, first prize, and special prize for the best pointer in the show, and special prize for the best brace with Sleaford. St. Paul, Champion Prize; Detroit, 1879 first prize and special prize for the best pointer in the show.


[illegible] Boston, [illegible]
A. Pope Jr.
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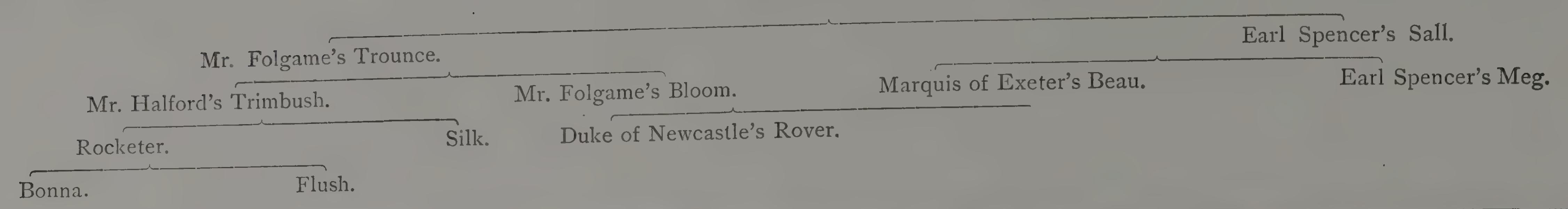
Copyright, A. Pope, Jr., [illegible]

### (PLATE VII.)

## TRIMBUSH. (CLUMBER SPANIEL. WHELPED MAY, 1875.)

### OWNED BY MR. WM. M. TILESTON, NEW YORK.



TRIMBUSH was bred by Mr. William Brailsford, head keeper to the Duke of Westminster, and was imported by Mr. Jonathan Thomas, jr., of New York.

He is a perfect specimen of the breed and his superior could not be found in England at the time he was brought to this country.

His prize winnings in this country are:

First prize at the New York bench show 1878.
" " " " " " " " 1879.
" " " " Baltimore " " 1878.
" " " " Boston " " 1879.

Stonhenge gives the following points:

1. The *head* (value 20).—The skull of this dog is large in all dimensions, being flat at the top, with a slight furrow down the middle, and a very large occipital protuberance. Sometimes this part is heavy in excess, but this is far better than the opposite extreme. The nose is very long and broad, with open nostrils. The end should be of a dark flesh color, but even in the best strains it is sometimes of a cherry or light liver color. The eye is large and soft, but not watering.

2. The *ears* (value 10) are peculiar in shape as compared with other spaniels, being setter-like or vine-shaped, and indicating that this kind of spaniel is the original "setting-spaniel" of olden times, now converted into the setter. They are slightly longer than those of most setters, and feathered, but not heavily, especially on the front edge.

3. The *neck* (value 5) is long and strong, but lean, and free from dewlap in front, where, however, there is a slight ruff of hair.

4. In *length* (value 15) this spaniel should be two and a half times his height.

5. Good *shoulders* (value 10) are very important qualities in so heavy a dog, who tires in any covert rather too soon, and, with heavy shoulders, drops into a walk after a single hour's work. The chest must also have a large girth.

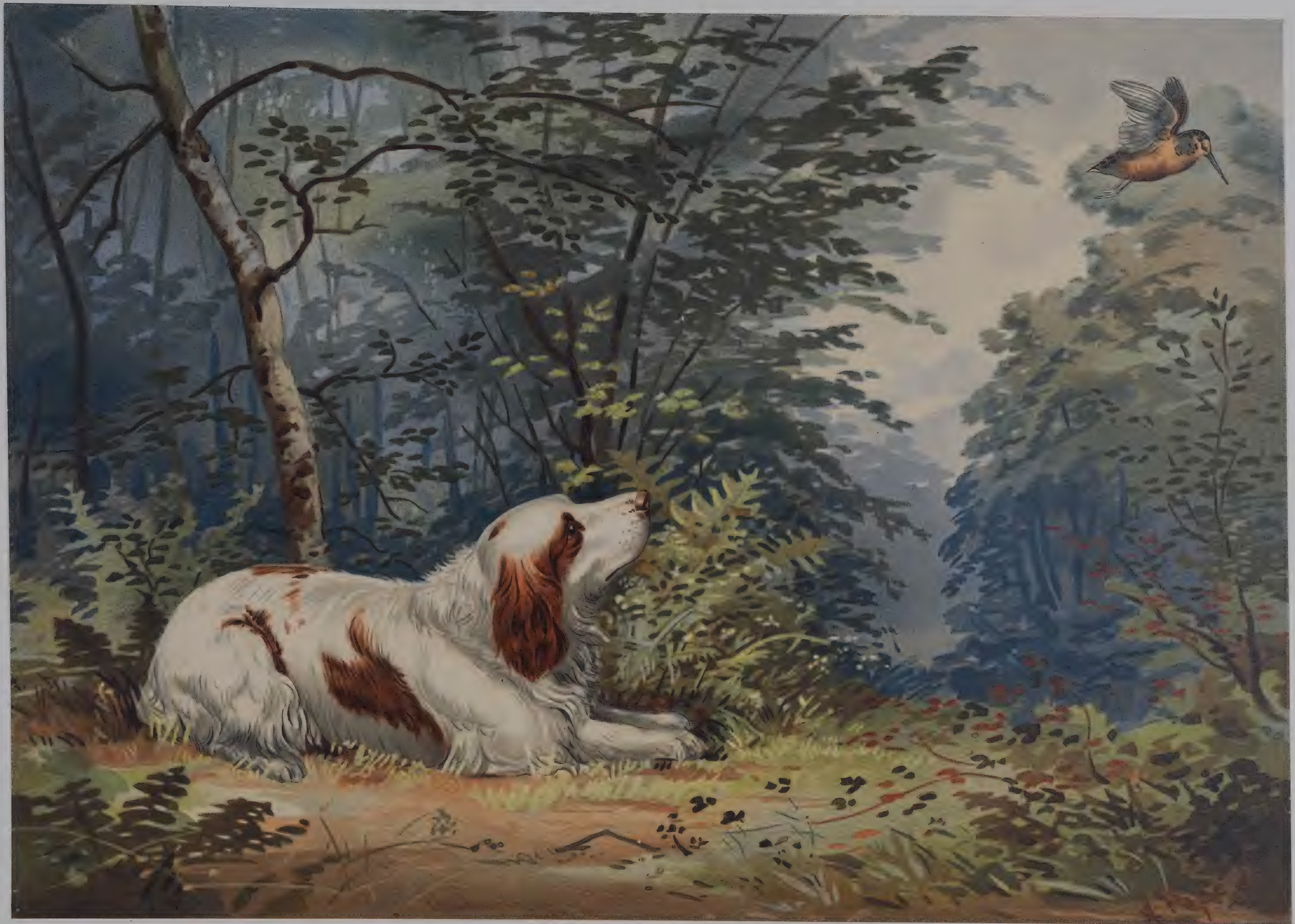
6. A *strong back and loin* (value 10) are equally necessary, and for the same cause. The latter ought to be free from arch, as the back should be from droop, and the back ribs should be very deep.

7. The *legs and feet* (value 15) of the Clumber must be carefully attended to, being of great importance to him in standing his work. He is very apt to be out at his elbows from his width of chest, and occasionally his legs are bowed from rickets, to which disease he is especially prone. These defects when present should be heavily penalized, as they are faults of great importance.

8. The *color* (value 5) is always white, with more or less lemon; and when the latter is freckled over the face and legs the color is perfect. The face should always be white, with lemon head, and at the best a line of white down its middle.

9. The *coat* (value 5) must be soft and silky, slightly wavy, and, though abundant, by no means long, except in feather.

10. The *stern* (value 5) must be set low, and carried considerably downwards, especially when at work.



## (PLATE VIII.)

# KENNEL OF IMPORTED FOX TERRIERS.

## OWNED BY THO. D. BURKE, NEW YORK.

**Rattler** in centre foreground.
Prize winnings, 1st Boston, 1879.
" " special " 1879.
" " 1st Phila. 1879.
" " 2nd N. Y. 1879.

**Vixen** on right of Rattler.
Prize winnings, 1st N. Y. 1879.
" " special " " 1879.
" " 2nd Phila. 1879.

**Tyrant**, back of Rattler.
Prize winnings, V. H. C. N. Y. 1879.

**Minnie** on left of plate.
Prize winnings, 2nd N. Y. 1879.

**Nettle** lying down.

**Daisy** back of Nettle.

The following are the points as given by Stonehenge.

1. *Head* and *ears* (value 15):

*a.* The *skull* should be flat and moderately narrow; broader between the ears and gradually decreasing in width to the eyes. Not much "stop" should be apparent; but there should be more dip in the profile, between the forehead and top jaw than is seen in the case of a greyhound.

*b.* The *ears* should be V-shaped, and rather small; of moderate thickness, and dropping forward closely to the cheek, not hanging by the side of the head, like a foxhound's.

*c.* The *jaw* should be strong and muscular, but not too full in the cheek; should be of fair punishing length, but not so as in any way to resemble the greyhound or modern English terrier.

*d.* The *nose*, toward which the muzzle must slightly taper, should be black.

*e.* The *eyes* should be dark rimmed, small, and rather deep set; full of fire and life.

*f.* The *teeth* should be level and strong.

2. The *neck* (value 5) should be clean and muscular, without throatiness, of fair length, and gradually widening to the shoulders.

3. *Shoulders* and *chest* (value 15).—The shoulders should be fine at the points, long, and sloping. The chest deep and not too broad.

4. *Back* and *loin* (value 10).—The back should be straight and strong, with no appearance of slackness behind the shoulders; the loin broad and powerful (and particularly so if the back is long), and very slightly arched. The dog should be well ribbed up with deep back ribs, and should not be flat-sided.

5. The *hind quarters* (value 5) should be strong and muscular. quite free from droop or crouch; the *thighs* long and powerful; *hocks* near the ground, the dog standing well up on them, like a foxhound, without much bend in the stifles.

6. The *stern* (value 5) should be set on rather high, and carried gaily, but not over the back, or curled. It should be of good strength, anything approaching a pipe-stopper tail being especially objectionable.

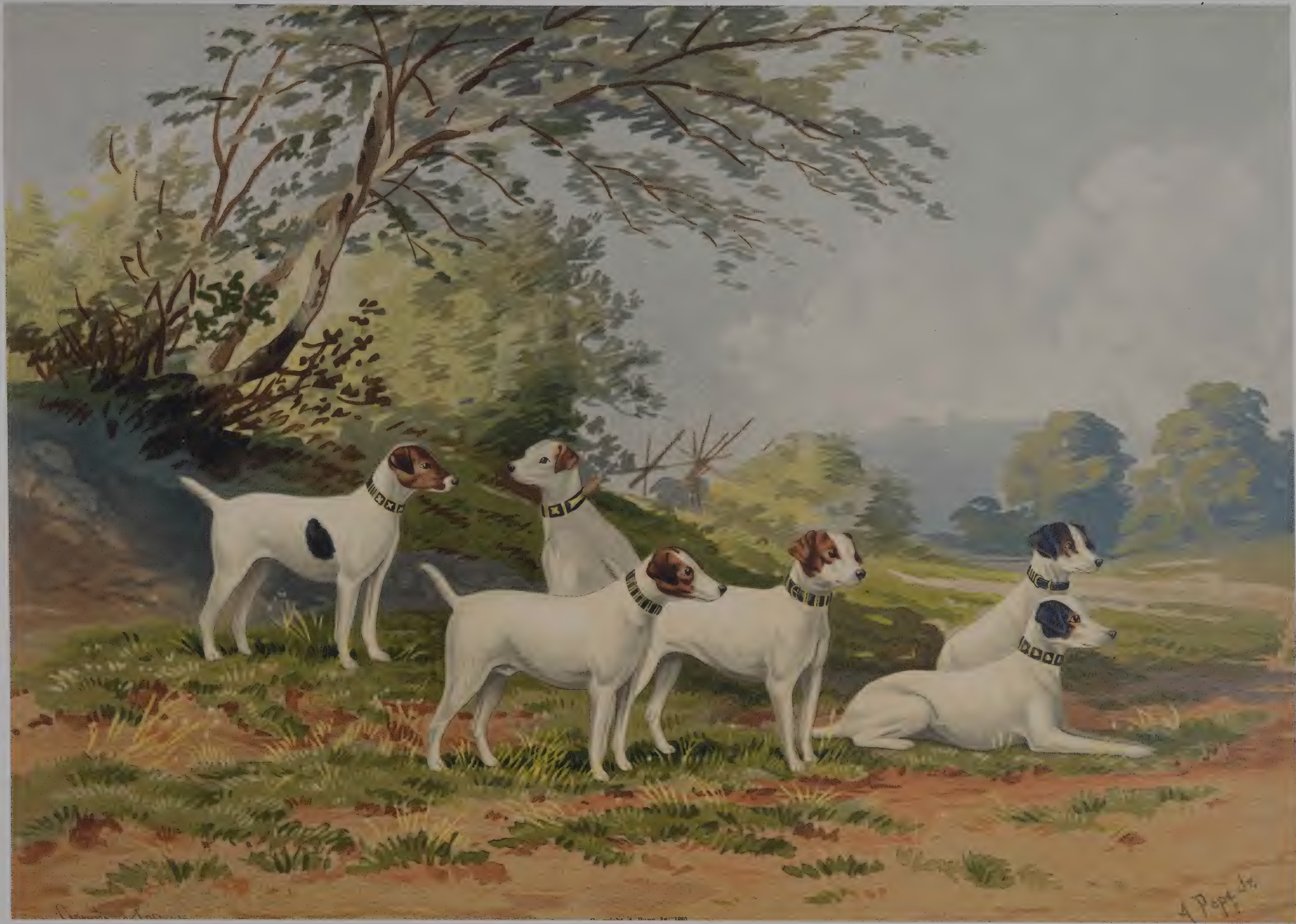
7. The *legs* (value 10), viewed in any direction, must be straight showing little or no diminution in the size of the ankles when viewed in front. They should be of strong bone throughout, the elbows working freely just clear of the sides. Both fore and hind legs should be carried straight forward in travelling, the stifles not turning outwards.

8. The *feet* (value 10) should be round, compact, and not too large, the toes moderately arched, and turned neither in or out. There should be no dew claws behind.

9. The *coat* (value 5) should be smooth, but hard, dense and abundant.

10. In *color* (value 5) white should predominate. Brindle or liver markings are objectionable. Otherwise this point is of little or no importance.

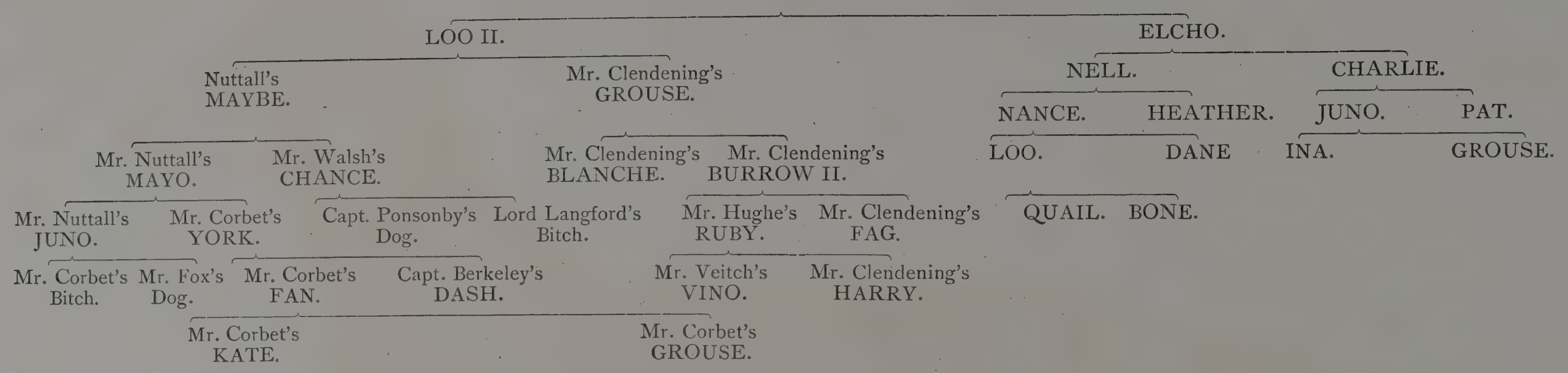
11. *Symmetry, size* and *character* (value 15).—The dog must present a generally gay, lively, and active appearance. Bone and strength in a small compass are essentials; but this must not be taken to mean that a fox terrier should be cloggy or in any way coarse. Speed to some extent, and endurance, must be looked to as well as power, and the symmetry of the foxhound taken as a model. The terrier, like the hound, must on no account be leggy; neither must he be too short on the leg. He should stand like a cleverly-made hunter—covering a lot of ground, yet with a broad and powerful loin as before stated. He will thus attain the highest degree of propelling power, together with the greatest length of stride that is compatible with the length of the body. *Weight*, within certain limits, is not a certain criterion of a terrier's fitness for his work. General shape, size, and contour are the main points; and if a dog can gallop and stay, and follow his fox up a drain, it matters little what his weight is to a pound or so, though, roughly speaking, it may be said he shonld not scale over 20lbs. in show condition.


Copyright A. Pope Jr. 1880
A. Pope Jr.

### PLATE IX.

## BERKLEY (RED IRISH SETTER. WHELPED JULY 10, 1876.)

### OWNED BY MR. A. H. MOORE, PHILADELPHIA, PENN.


LOO II.
ELCHO.
Nuttall's MAYBE.
Mr. Clendening's GROUSE.
NELL.
CHARLIE.
NANCE.
HEATHER.
JUNO.
PAT.
Mr. Nuttall's MAYO.
Mr. Walsh's CHANCE.
Mr. Clendening's BLANCHE.
Mr. Clendening's BURROW II.
LOO.
DANE
INA.
GROUSE.
Mr. Nuttall's JUNO.
Mr. Corbet's YORK.
Capt. Ponsonby's Dog.
Lord Langford's Bitch.
Mr. Hughe's RUBY.
Mr. Clendening's FAG.
QUAIL.
BONE.
Mr. Corbet's Bitch.
Mr. Fox's Dog.
Mr. Corbet's FAN.
Capt. Berkeley's DASH.
Mr. Veitch's VINO.
Mr. Clendening's HARRY.
Mr. Corbet's KATE.
Mr. Corbet's GROUSE.

BERKLEY, whelped July 10, 1876, bred by St. Louis Kennel Club, won the following prizes:

Hampton, Iowa, 1877, Second prize, Puppy Stakes, nineteen entries.

St Louis 1878, First prize, Open Class; also following specials: best Brace with his dam Loo II; best Pair with Loo II; best Kennel with Loo II; best Setter of any age or breed bred in America; best Setter bred in the United States.

Boston, 1878, Champion prize; also specials, best Pair with Loo II; best kennel with Loo II, &c.

New York, 1878, Champion prize.

St Paul, Minn., 1878, Champion prize.

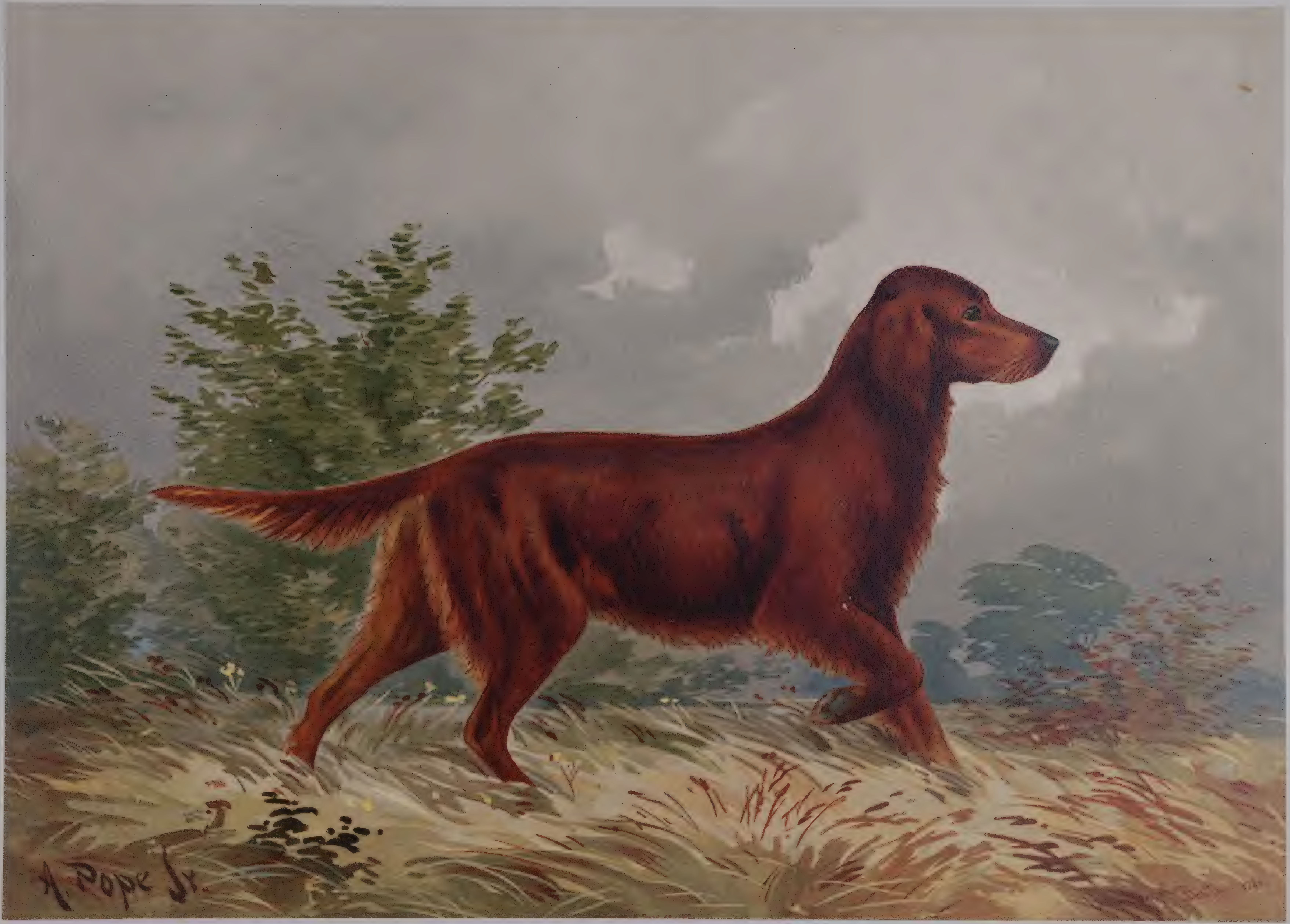
Philadelphia, 1879, Champion prize; also special for best Irish Setter Dog.

Champion prize St. Louis 1879.

Special for best Irish dog 1879.

Special with Duck for best brace 1879.

Champion prize, New York 1880.


A. Pope Jr.

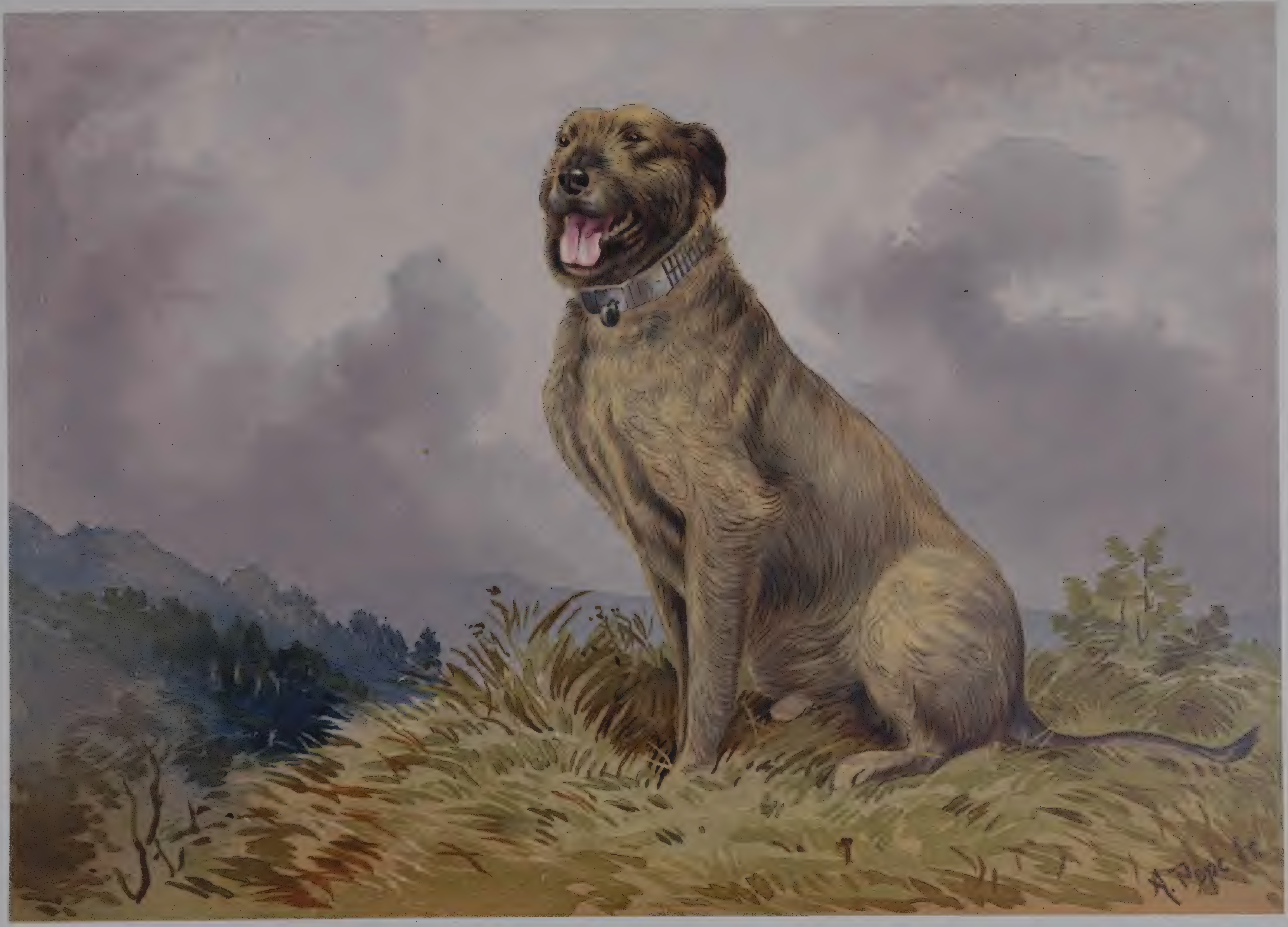
### PLATE X.

## BEVIS. *(IRISH WOLF-DOG.)*

### OWNED BY J. LESTER WALLACK, ESQ. OF NEW YORK.

BEVIS is believed to be the only specimen of his breed in this country. He was bred in Ireland by a gentleman who has given a great deal of attention to bringing the breed back to its former excellence (it being now nearly extinct), and was brought to this country by Dion Baucicault Esq. and presented to J. Lester Wallack, Esq. of New York, its present owner. Bevis was shown at the W. K. C. Bench Show in New Yorkin 1879, where he attracted a great deal of attention. Youatt says in speaking of the breed:

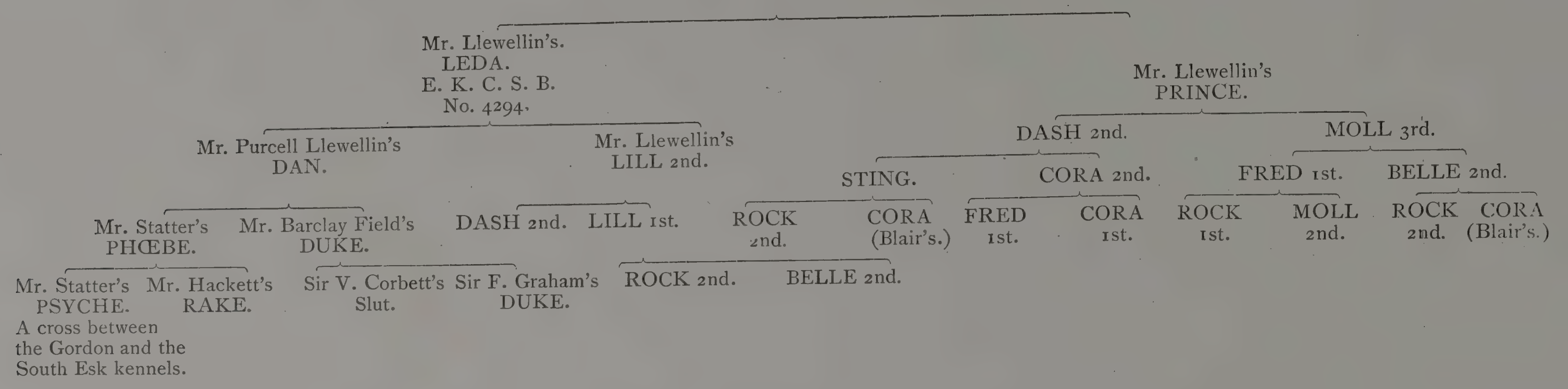
> This animal is nearly extinct, or only to be met with at the mansions of one or two persons by whom he is kept more for show than use, the wild animals which he seemed powerful enough to conquer having long disappeared from the kingdom. The beauty of his appearance and the antiquity of his race are his only claims, as he disdains the chase of stag, fox, or hare, although he is ever ready to protect the person and property of his master. His size is various, some having attained the height of four feet, and Dr. Goldsmith states that he saw one as large as a yearling calf. He is shaped like a greyhound, but stouter; and the only dog which the writer from whom this account is taken ever saw approaching to his graceful figure, combining beauty with strength, is the large Spanish wolf-dog; concerning which he adds, that, showing one of these Spanish dogs to some friends, he leaped through a window into a cow-house, where a valuable calf was lying, seizing the terrified animal, and killed it in an instant; some sheep having in the same way disappeared, he was given away. The same writer says that his grandfather had an Irish wolf-dog which saved his mother's life from a wolf as she was paying a visit attended by this faithful follower. He rushed on his foe just when he was about to make his spring, and after a fierce struggle laid him dead at his mistress's feet.


A. Pope Jr.

## PLATE XI.

# LOFTY (LLEWELLIN SETTER DOG. WHELPED FEB. 17, 1877.)

## OWNED BY THE KENTUCKY KENNEL CLUB, FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.


Mr. Llewellin's.
LEDA.
E. K. C. S. B.
No. 4294.
Mr. Llewellin's
PRINCE.
Mr. Purcell Llewellin's
DAN.
Mr. Llewellin's
LILL 2nd.
DASH 2nd.
MOLL 3rd.
STING.
CORA 2nd.
FRED 1st.
BELLE 2nd.
Mr. Statter's
PHŒBE.
Mr. Barclay Field's
DUKE.
DASH 2nd.
LILL 1st.
ROCK
2nd.
CORA
(Blair's.)
FRED
1st.
CORA
1st.
ROCK
1st.
MOLL
2nd.
ROCK
2nd.
CORA
(Blair's.)
Mr. Statter's
PSYCHE.
A cross between
the Gordon and the
South Esk kennels.
Mr. Hackett's
RAKE.
Sir V. Corbett's
Slut.
Sir F. Graham's
DUKE.
ROCK 2nd.
BELLE 2nd.

LOFTY was bred by R. L. L. Purcell Llewellin, Esq., Willesley Hall, Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Leicestershire, England. Imported by the Kentucky Kennel Club 1879. His winnings are as follows:

V. H. C., Crystal Palace, 1878, when only 17 months of age, in a class with Count Windem, Champion Rock, and other celebrated dogs.

Leeds Dog Show, 1879, first, and the extra cup, for the best pointer or setter in the show, beating among other noted dogs, Mr. Llewellin's champions, Remus, Princess, and Puzzle.

Second, at New York, 1880.

The *points* of the English setter may be described as follows (Stonehenge):

1. The *skull* (value 10) has a character peculiar to itself, somewhat between that of the pointer and cocker spaniel, not so heavy as the former's, and larger than the latter's. It is without the prominence of the occipital bone so remarkable in the pointer, is also narrower between the ears, and there is a decided brow over the eyes.

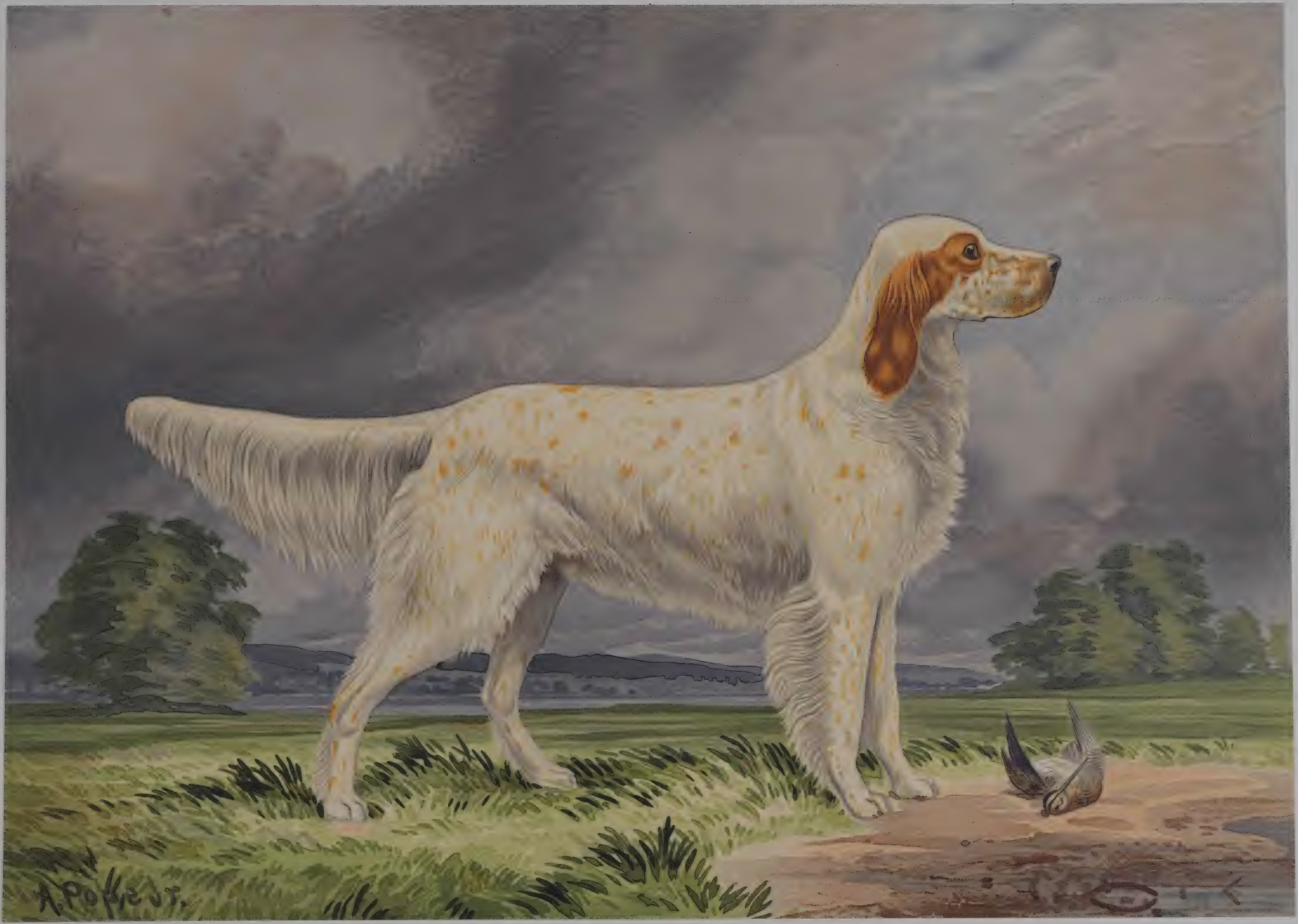
2. The *nose* (value 5) should be long and wide, without any fullness under the eyes. There should be in the average dog setter at least four inches from the inner corner of the eye to the end of the nose. Between the point and the root of the nose there should be a slight depression—at all events, there should be no fullness—and the eyebrows should rise sharply from it. The nostrils must be wide apart and large in the openings, and the end should be moist and cool, though many a dog with exceptionally good scenting powers has had a remarkably dry nose, amounting in some cases to roughness like that of shagreen. In all setters the end of the nose should be black, or dark liver-colored, but in the very best bred whites or lemon and whites pink is often met with, and may in them be pardoned. The jaws should be exactly equal in length, a "snipe nose," or "pig-jaw," as the receding lower one is called, being greatly against its possessor.

3. *Ears, lips,* and *eyes,* (value 4). With regard to ears, they should be shorter than the pointer's and rounded, but not so much so as those of the spaniel. The "leather" should be thin and soft, carried closely to the cheeks, so as not to show the inside, without the slightest tendency to prick the ear, which should be clothed with silky hair little more than two inches in length. The lips also are not so full and pendulous as those of the pointer, but at their angles there should be a slight fullness, not reaching quite to the extent of hanging. The eyes must be full of animation, and of medium size, the best color being a rich brown, and they should be set with their angles straight across.

4. The *neck* (value 6) has not the full rounded muscularity of the pointer, being considerably thinner, but still slightly arched, and set into the head without that prominence of the occipital bone which is so remarkable in that dog. It must not be "throaty," though the skin is loose.

5. The *shoulders* and *chest* (value 15) should display great liberty in all directions, with sloping deep shoulder blades, and elbows well let down. The chest should be deep rather than wide.

The remaining portion will be given with the next setter.


A. Pottier

# PLATE XII.

## FOX HOUNDS.

## OWNED BY THE ROSE TREE FOX HUNTING CLUB, PHILADELPHIA.

**Chil** (black tan and white ticked, standing), sired by Mingo, he by Hess' Piper, dam, Fanny, she from Huntington County stock.

First prize Philadelphia, 1877,

First prize with Hunter for best couple, 1877.

**Hunter** (same color as Chil, lying down), from Centreville, Delaware stock.

**Trailer** (standing in back ground), sired by Sounder, he by old Sounder, dam, Flora.

**Tuck** (black and tan), sired by Mingo, he by Hess' Piper, dam, Juno, she by Walace out of Vanity.

**Trailer and Tuck.**—First prize for best couple at the Delaware County Agricultural and Industrial Society 1879.

The present "Rose Tree" pack of fox hounds commenced to hunt from the "Rose Tree" Media in 1853 with J. Howard Lewis as master, from that time they met constantly during the hunting season until the year 1869, when the locality of the hunt was changed to Middletown. Here they were joined by Samuel C. Lewis, Prof. Fairman Rogers and George W. Hill, the present master. In 1873 the pack was moved back to the "Rose Tree" and the club reorganized October 4th, of that year, with the present officers. The membership has increased very much, numbering, at this time, sixty active, twelve contributing and ten honorary members. The number of hounds at present (which is after the spring draft) is fifty-six. The hunting season commences about the middle of November and ends the first day of March in each year.

### The following are the points as given by Stonehenge:

1. The *head* (value 15) should be of full size, but by no means heavy. Brow pronounced but not high or sharp. There must be good length and breadth, sufficient to give in the dog hound a girth in front of the ears of fully 16in. The nose should be long (4 1-2in.) and wide with open nostrils. Ears set on low and lying close to the cheeks.

2. The *neck* (value 5) must be long and clean, without the slightest throatiness. It should taper nicely from the shoulders to the head, and upper outline should be slightly convex.

3. The *shoulders* (value 10) should be long and well clothed with muscle without being heavy, especially at the points. They must be well sloped, and the true arm between the front and the elbow must be long and muscular, but free from fat or lumber.

4. *Chest and back ribs* (value 10).—The chest should girth over 30in. in a 24in. hound, and the back ribs must be very deep.

5. *The back and loin* (value 10) must both be very muscular, running into each other without any contraction or "nipping" between them. The couples must be wide even to raggedness, and there should be the very slightest arch in the loin, so as to be scarcely perceptible.

6. The *hind quarters* (value 10) or propellors are required to be very strong, and as endurance is of even more consequence than speed, straight stifles are preferred to those much bent as in the grayhound.

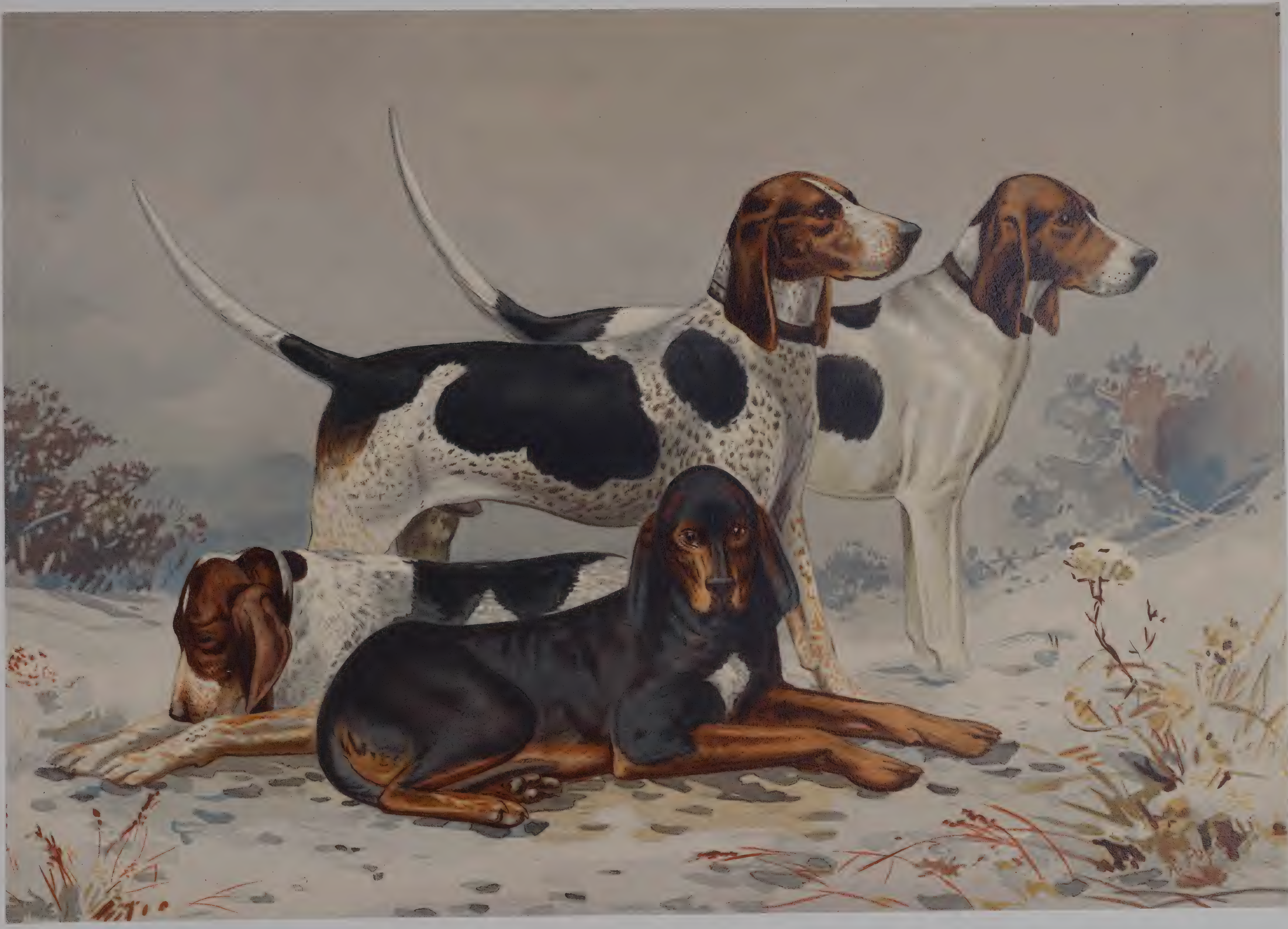
7. *Elbows* (value 5) set quite straight, and neither turned in nor out are a *sine qua non.* They must be well let down by means of the long true arm above mentioned.

8. *Legs and feet* (value 20).—Every master of foxhounds insists on legs as straight as a post, and as strong; size of bones at the ankle being specially regarded as all important. The desire for straightness is, I think, carried to excess, as the very straight leg soon knuckles over, and this defect may almost always be seen more or less in old stallion hounds. The bone cannot, in my opinion, be too large, but I prefer a slight angle at the knee to a perfectly straight line. The feet in all cases should be round and cat like, with well developed knuckles, and strong horn, which last is of the utmost importance.

9. The *color and coat* (value 5) are not regarded as very important, so long as the former is a "hound color," and the latter is short, dense, hard, and glossy. Hound colors are black tan and white—black and white, and the various "pies" compounded of white and the color of the hare and badger, or yellow, or tan. In some old strains the blue mottle of the southern hound is still preserved, but is generally voted "slow."

10. The *stern* (value 5) is gently arched, carried gaily over the back, and slightly fringed with hair below. The end should taper to a point.

11. The *symmetry* (value 5) of the foxhound is considerable, and what is called "quality" is highly regarded by all good judges.



## PLATE XIII.

# DON. (SMOOTH-COATED ST. BERNARD.)

OWNED BY MR. JOHN P. HAINES, MAMARONECK, N. Y. BRED BY BURDETT LOOMIS. WHELPED APRIL 14, 1876,

Sire, Chamounix, imported from Switzerland.

Dam, Alpe, " " "

PRIZE WINNINGS:

| | |
|---|---|
| First, Baltimore, | 1878. |
| Second, New York, | 1878. |
| First, New York, | 1879. |
| First, Boston, | 1879. |
| Special, Boston, | 1879. |
| Second, Philadelphia, | 1879. |
| Special, Philadelphia, | 1879. |

The *Head* (value 30) is large and massive, but is without the width of the mastiff. The dimensions are extended chiefly in height and length, the occipital protuberance being specially marked, and coupled with the height of brow, serving also to distinguish it from the Newfoundland. The face is long, and cut off square at the nose, which is intermediate in width between those of the Newfoundland and mastiff. Lips pendulous, approaching in character to the bloodhound type, but much smaller. Ears of medium size, carried close to the cheeks, and covered with silky hair. Eyes full in size, but deeply sunk, and showing the haw, which is often as red as that of the bloodhound.

*Line up Poll* (value 10).—Great stress is laid by the monks on this marking, which is supposed to resemble the white lace bands round the neck and waist of the gown worn by the Benedictine monks, the two being connected by a strip carried up the back. A dog marked with white in the same manner is supposed to be peculiarly consecrated to his work, and is kept most carefully to it. Hence it is in this country also regarded as a characteristic of the breed, but it is seldom met with in anything like a perfect state of development.

*Shape of Body and Neck* (value 10).—There is nothing remarkable about the neck, except that there is generally a certain amount of throatiness, to which there is no objection. The body ought to be well proportioned, with a full chest, the girth of which should be double that of the head, and half the length of the body from nose to tip of tail; the loins should be full, and the hips wide.

In *Size and Symmetry* (value 20) this breed should be up to a full standard, that is to say, equal to the English mastiff. Indeed, excepting in color, in the dew-claws, and in the shape of head, the smooth St. Bernard very closely resembles that dog. He is generally more active in his movements, from having been more worked than his English compeer, who for generations has been kept on the chain.

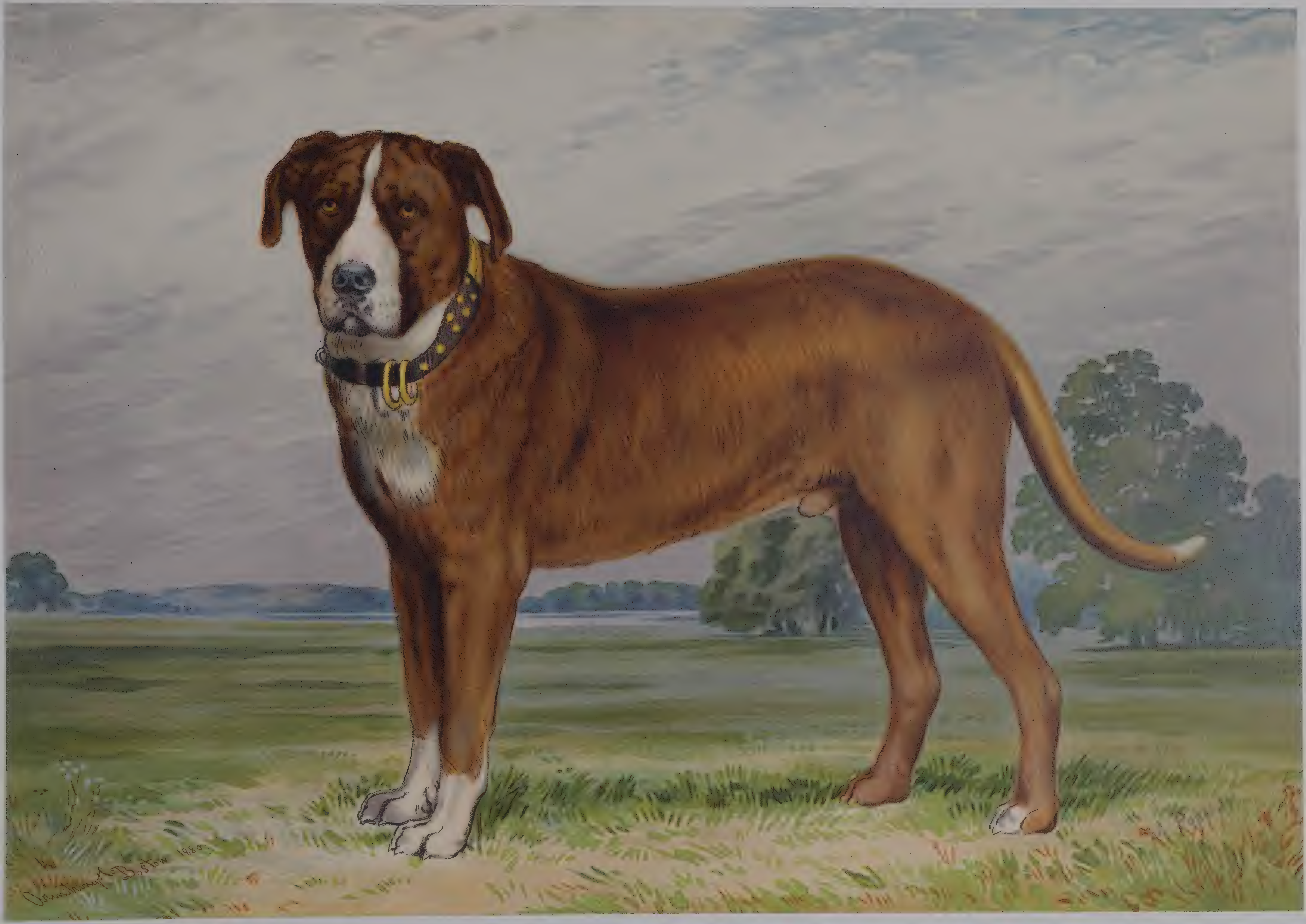
*Legs and Feet* (value 10).—Of course in so large a dog the legs must be straight and strong; while the feet also must be large, in order to avoid sinking through the snow. The last point is greatly insisted on by the monks, who prefer even what would be considered here a splay foot to a small and compact one.

*Dewclaws* (value 5).—There is no doubt that the double dewclaw on the hind legs has in some way been introduced into the strain of dogs used at the two Alpine monasteries, but how it is now impossible to say. It is very doubtful whether this peculiarity is sufficiently permanent in any strain to be an evidence of purity or impurity, and consequently its value is only placed at 5, making the negative deduction 10 when wholly absent.

The *Temperament* (value 5) of the St. Bernard is very similar to that of the mastiff—that is to say, if suitably managed, the dog is capable of great control over his actions, whether in the absence or presence of his owner. When kept on the chain he is, like other dogs, apt to become savage, and there is almost always an instinctive dislike to tramps and vagabonds. He is a capital watch and guard, and attaches himself strongly to his master or mistress.

The *Color* (value 5) of this dog varies greatly. The most common is red and white, the white being preferred when distributed after the pattern described above. Fawn and white and brindled and white come next, marked in the same way, the brindle being a very rich one, with an orange-tawny shade in it, as shown in Tell, and in a lesser degree by his nephew, Alp. Sometimes the dog is wholly white, or very nearly so, as in the case of Hospice and Sir C. H. Isham's Leo.

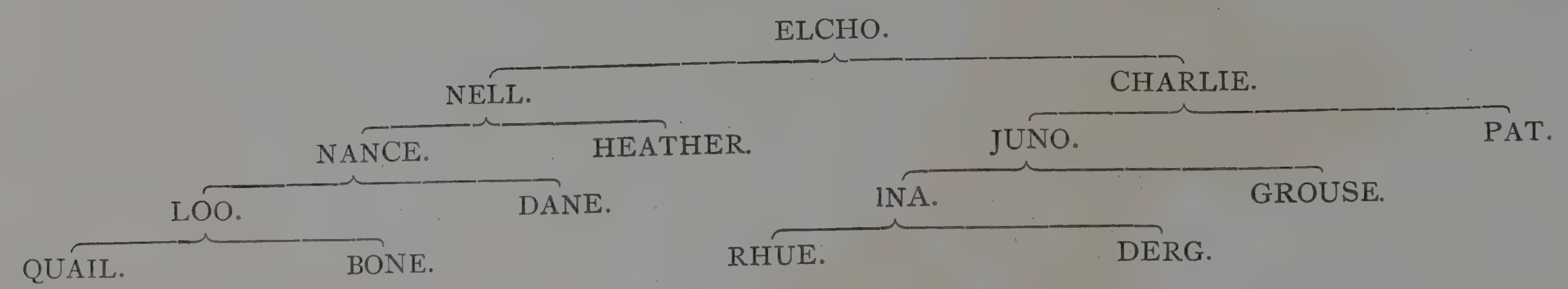
The *Coat* (value 5) in the rough variety is wavy over the body, bushy in the tail, and feathering the legs, being generally silky, but sparcely so, on the ears. In the smooth variety the depth and thickness of the coat are the points to be regarded.


Armstrong & Co. Boston 1880

## PLATE XIV.

# ELCHO & ROSE (CHAMPION RED IRISH SETTERS).

## OWNED BY DR. WM. JARVIS, CLAREMONT, N. H.


ELCHO.
NELL.
CHARLIE.
NANCE.
HEATHER.
JUNO.
PAT.
LOO.
DANE.
INA.
GROUSE.
QUAIL.
BONE.
RHUE.
DERG.

---

ELCHO was born May 1st, 1874, and bred by J. Oppenheimer, St. Petersburg, Russia, and his blood combines the strains of Lord Waterford's and Marquis of Ormande's kennels. He was named after the Elcho Challenge Shield, by R. S. Greenhill, of the Irish Rifle Team, who once owned him, and has won the following prizes:

Second Irish Setter Class, Dublin, 1875.
First Imported Class, Chicago, 1876.
First Champion Class, St. Louis, 1876.
First Special Stock Dog Prize, St. Louis, 1876.
First Imported Class, Baltimore, 1877.
First Special for best brace of Setters, with Loo II., Baltimore, 1877.
First Champion Class, Boston, 1877.
First Special Champion Medal for best Setter, Boston, 1877.
First Champion Class, St. Louis, 1878.
First Stock Dog Class, St. Louis, 1878.
First Capelle's Special Stock Dog Prize, St. Louis, 1878.
First Jaccard's Special for best Irish Dog or Bitch, St. Louis, 1878.
First Stock Dog Class, Boston, 1878.
"Elcho" has not been exhibited since.

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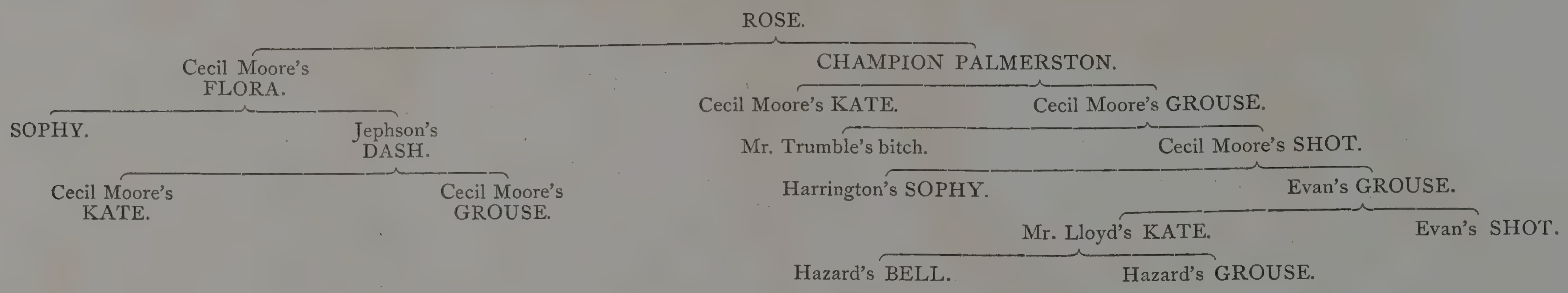
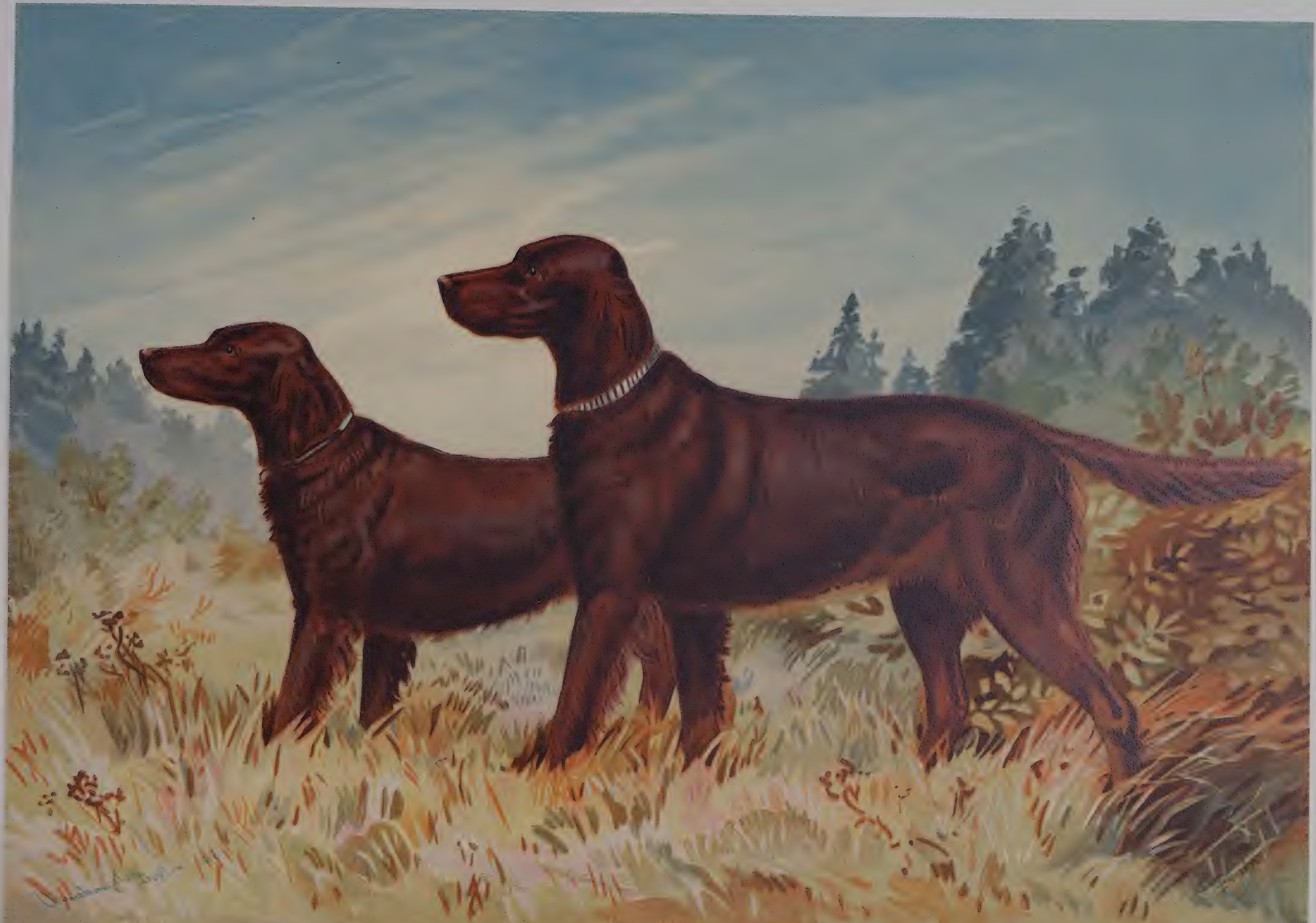

ROSE.
Cecil Moore's FLORA.
CHAMPION PALMERSTON.
SOPHY.
Jephson's DASH.
Cecil Moore's KATE.
Cecil Moore's GROUSE.
Cecil Moore's KATE.
Cecil Moore's GROUSE.
Mr. Trumble's bitch.
Cecil Moore's SHOT.
Harrington's SOPHY.
Evan's GROUSE.
Mr. Lloyd's KATE.
Evan's SHOT.
Hazard's BELL.
Hazard's GROUSE.

---

ROSE was born Nov., 1874, and bred by Cecil Moore, Esq., Ullardmore Dalkley, Ireland. She traces back authentically through the kennels of Mr. Moore, Capt. McDonald, husband of the Countess of Antrim, Mr. Lloyd, Mr. Evans and Mr. Hazzard, to the Earl of Enniskillen, bred about 1796.

Rose has won the following prizes—only times exhibited:

First, Belfast, Ireland, 1876.
Second, Cork, Ireland, 1876.
First, Bristol, England, 1877.
Second, Detroit, U. S. A., 1879.
First, St. Louis, U. S. A., 1879.
First Special for best Irish bitch, St. Louis, U. S. A., 1879.



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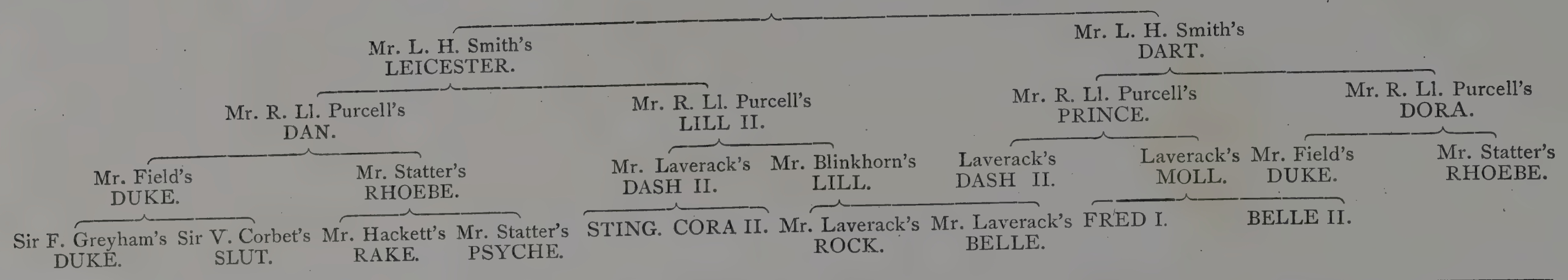
## PLATE XV.

# PARIS (LLEWELLIN SETTER DOG).

## OWNED BY L. H. SMITH, STRATHROY, ONTARIO, CANADA.



PARIS, whelped May 6th, 1874, color, blue belton, is the winner of the following prizes:—

Bench Shows.—Special prize, with his dam, at Detroit, January, 1875; Champion, at Memphis, October, 1875; Cup, for the best Setter at the Centennial; 1st prize, also special, for the best Setter at New York, May, 1877; special for the best Stud Dog, at Boston, March, 1878; special in class B., Boston, May, 1879; Champion, St. Louis, 1879; one of kennel special prizes, St. Louis, February, 1878; Boston, March, 1878, and Detroit, January, 1879.

Field Trials.—Second prize, puppy stakes—his sister, Maud, 1st—and 3d, with Maud, in braces, running against aged dogs, Memphis, 1875; 3rd, in the Champion stakes, and 3rd with his puppy brother, Pride of the South, in the brace stakes, Memphis, 1876; 3rd, with his sister, Clip, in the brace stakes, Nashville, 1879.

Points, as given by Stonehenge continued from plate 19.

6. *Back*, *quarters* and *stifles* (value 15). An arched loin is desirable, but not to the extent of being "roached" or "wheel-backed," a defect which generally tends to a slow up-and-down gallop. Stifles well bent, and set wide apart, to allow the hind legs to be brought forward with liberty in the gallop.

7. *Legs*, *elbows* and *hocks* (value 12). The elbows and toes, which generally go together, should be set straight; and if not, the "pigeon-toe" or in-turned leg is less objectionable than the out-turn, in which the elbow is confined by its close attachment to the ribs. The arm should be muscular and the bone fully developed, with strong and broad knees, short pasterns, of which the size in point of bone should be as great as possible (a very important point), and their slope not exceeding a very slight deviation from the straight line. The hind legs should be muscular, with plenty of bone, clean, strong hocks, and hairy feet.

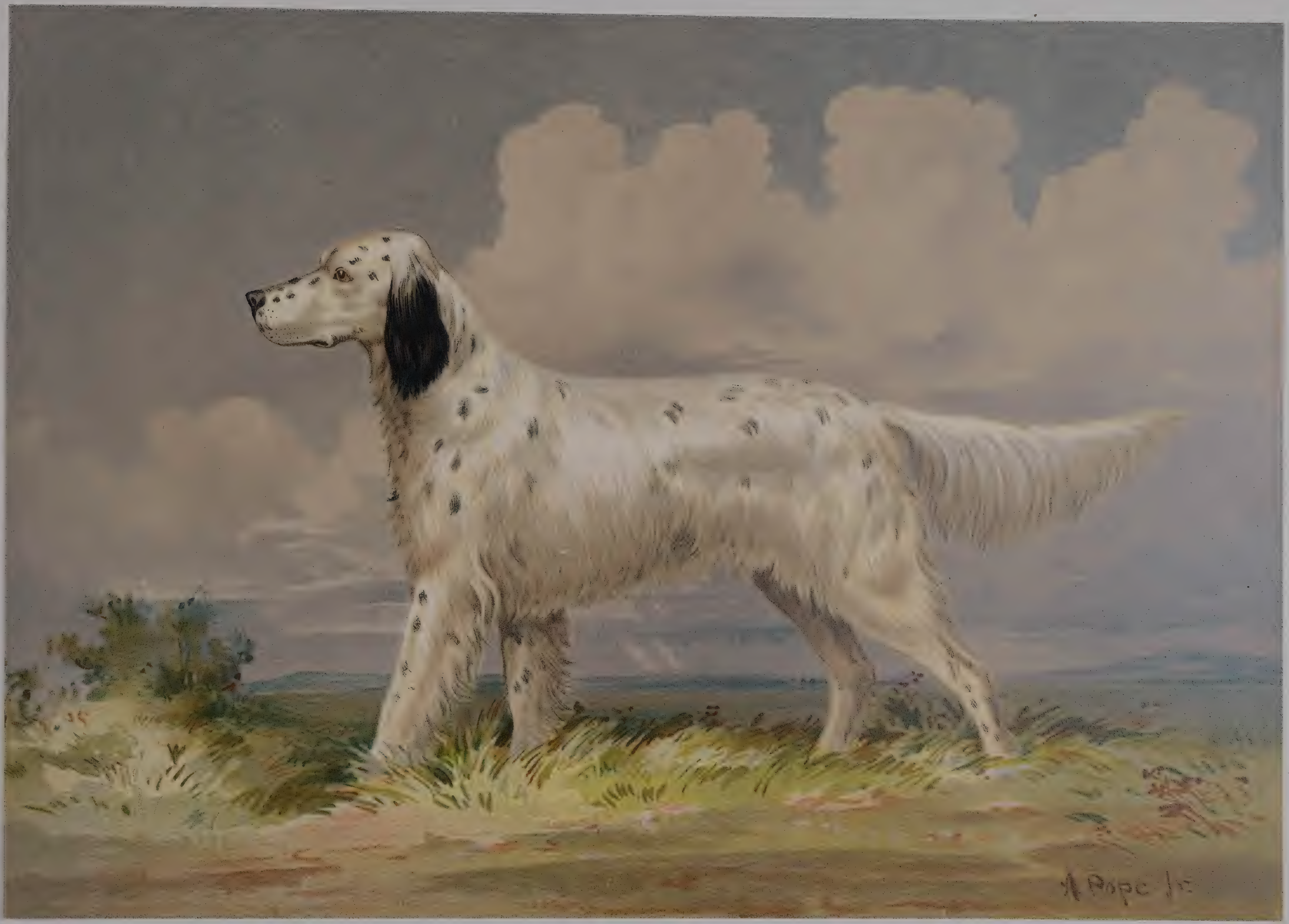
8. The *feet* (value 8) should be carefully examined, as upon their capability of standing wear and tear depends the utility of the dog. A great difference of opinion exists as to the comparative merits of the cat and hare foot for standing work. Foxhound masters invariably select that of the cat, and, as they have better opportunities than any other class of instituting the necessary comparison, their selection may be accepted as final. But, as setters are specially required to stand wet and heather, it is imperatively necessary that there should be a good growth of hair between the toes, and on this account a hare foot, well clothed with hair, as it generally is, must be preferred to a cat foot naked, as is often the case, except on the upper surface.

9. The *flag* (value 5) is in appearance very characteristic of the breed, although it sometimes happens that one or two puppies in a well-bred litter exhibit a curl or other malformation, usually considered to be indicative of a stain.

10. *Symmetry and quality* (value 5). In *character*, the setter should display a great amount of "quality," a term which is difficult of explanation, though fully appreciated by all experienced sportsmen. It means a combination of symmetry, as understood by the artist, with the peculiar attributes of the breed under examination, as interpreted by the sportsman. Thus, a setter possessed of such a frame and outline as to charm an artist, would be considered by the sportsman defective in "quality," if he possessed a curly or harsh coat, or if he had a heavy head with pendant bloodhoundlike jowl and throaty neck. The *general outlien* is very elegant, and more taking to the eye of the artist than that of the pointer.

11. The *texture and feather* of coat (value 5) are much regarded among setter breeders, a soft silky hair without curl being considered a *sine qua non*. The feather should be considerable, and should fringe the hind as well as the fore legs.

12. The *Color of Coat* (value 5) is not much insisted on among English setters, a great variety being admitted.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## PLATE XVI.

# SPIDER, GRABB AND NELLIE. (BULL TERRIERS.)

### SPIDER:

Owned by Mr. John G. Coster of New York.
(In the centre of the plate.)

Varian's "Jim." Lady Rafferty.
"Brutus." "Stamps." "Paddy O'Rafferty." Damsel."
"Arthur." "Old Stamps." Imp. "Billy." "Uno." Imp. "Bowler." "Touch."

### GRABB:

Owned by J. G. Lathrop of Boston.
(On the left.)

The Gen. Reed Dog. Imported. "Gyp."
Maces "Joey." Flood's Imp. "Fanny."

### NELLIE:

Owned by J. Hales.
(On the right.)

Grimes' "Ben." Flood's "Spider. Imp.
H. Jennings' "Billy." J. Brown's "Nettle." Imp.

1. The *skull* (value 15) should be long and flat, wedge-shaped, *i. e.*, wide behind with the smaller end at the place of the brow, which should be not at all prominent. The line from the occiput to the end of the nose should be as straight as possible, without either brow or hollow in front of the eyes. This line is never absolutely straight, but the nearer it approaches to a straight line the better. The skull should, however, be "broken up," but not to anything like the same extent as in the bulldog.

2. *Face, eyes, lips and teeth* (value 10).—The jaws must be long and powerful, nose large and black. *Eyes* small, black, and sparkling. The upper *lip* should be as tight over the jaw as possible, any superfluous skin or approach to chop being undesirable. The under *lip* also should be small. The *teeth* should be regular in shape, meeting exactly, without any deviation from the straight line. A pig jaw is as great a fault as being underhung.

3. The *ears* (value 5) are always cropped for show purposes, and the degree of perfection with which this has been accomplished is generally taken into consideration. They should be brought to a fine point and exactly match. In their uncropped state they vary a good deal in shape, and seldom reach their full proportion till after teething.

4. The *neck* (value 5) should be rather long, and gracefully set into the shoulders, from weich it should taper to the head, without any throatiness or approach to dewlap, as in the bulldog.

5. *Shoulders and chest* (value 15).—The shoulders should be long and slanting with a wide and deep chest; but the last ribs are not very deep, though brought well back towards the hips.

6. The *back* (value 10) should be short and well furnished with muscle, running forward between the shoulder blades in a firm bundle on each side.

7. The *legs* (value 10).—The forelegs should be long and perfectly straight, the elbows lying in the same plane as the shoulder points, and not outside them, as in the bulldog. The hind legs should be long and muscular, with straight hocks placed low down, *i.e.*, near the ground.

8. The *feet* (value 5) are rather long than cat-like; but the toes should be well arched and close together.

9. The *coat* (value 5) must be short and close, but hard rather than silky, though when in show condition it should shine from constant friction.

10. The *color* (value 5) for show purposes must be pure white, though there are many well-shaped dogs of other colors. This is, however, purely a fancy breed, and as such there is not the slightest reason why an arbitrary rule should not be made, as it was without doubt in this case, and it is useless to show a dog of any other colour.

11. The *tail* (value 5) or stern should be set on low, fine in bone, and carried straight out without any curl over the back.

12. Of *symmetry* (value 10) this dog shows a considerable amount, all his points being agreeable to the eye of the artist. Any deviation from a due proportion should therefore be punished accordingly.

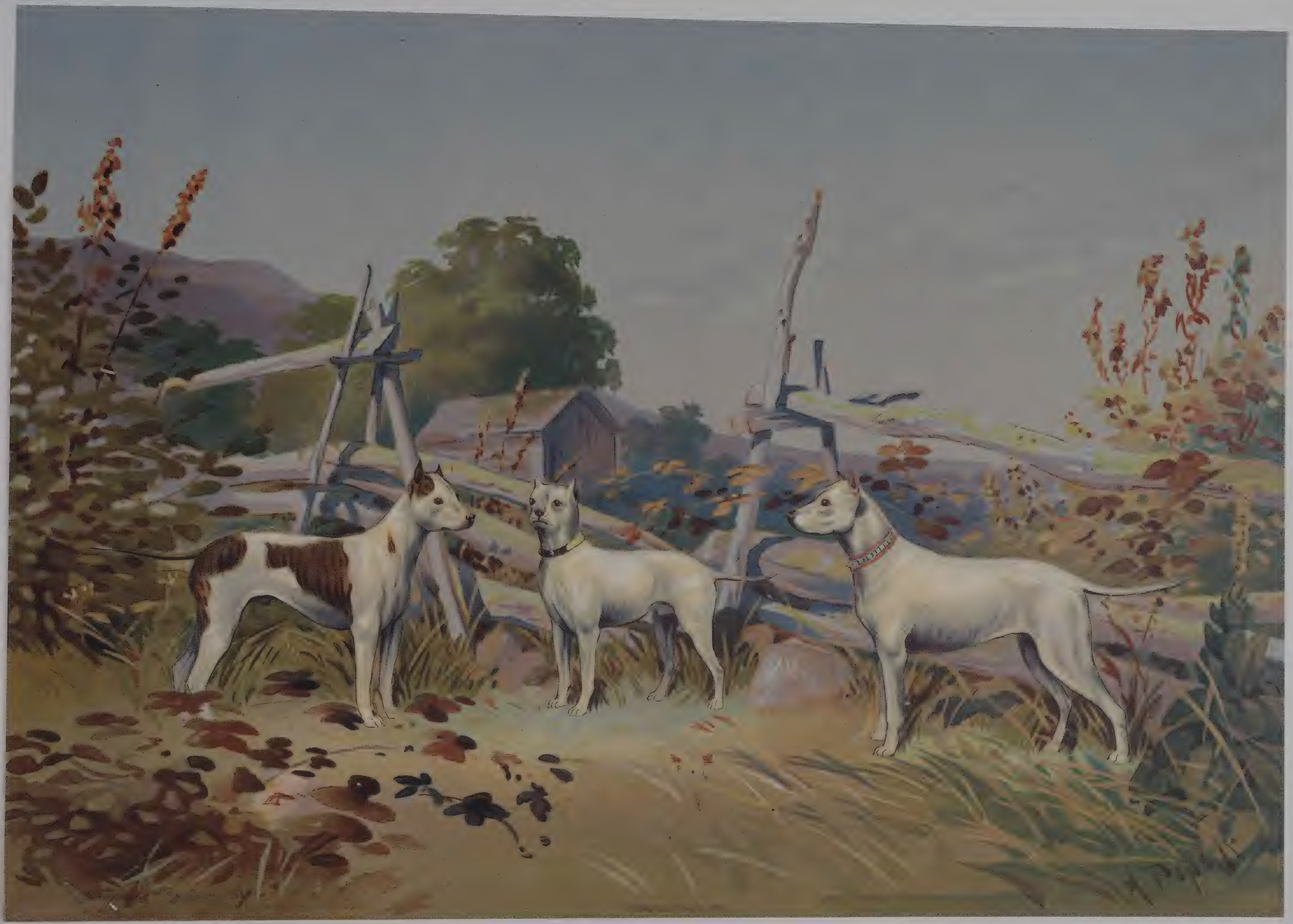


PLATE XVII.

# RATTLER AND BELLE (BEAGLES).

OWNED BY J. M. DODGE, DETROIT, MICH.

RATTLER.

Chas. Turner's Imported
WARRIOR.

Gen. Rowett's
ROSY.

Imported SAM.

J. N. Dodge's Imported
DOLLY.

---

RATTLER, four years old, is the winner of the following prizes:

1st at Detroit, and with mate, two special brace prizes, 1879.

1st at Philadelphia and two special prizes, 1879.

1st at Boston, 1879.

1st at St. Louis, 1879.

1st at Rochester, 1879.

1st at Ann Arbor, 1880.

Never failed to get 1st whenever exhibited.

---

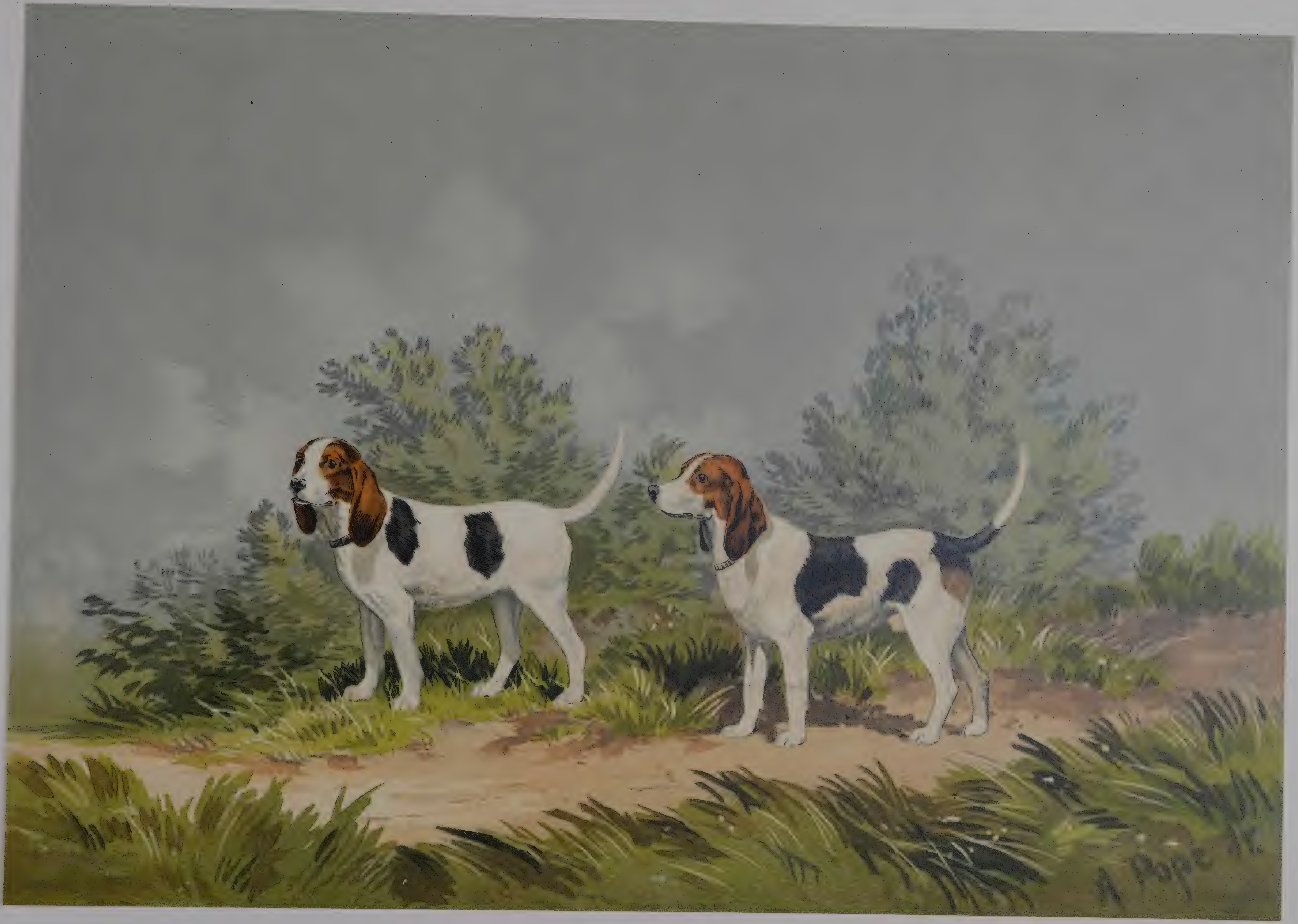
BELLE, by Darwin out of Milley, two and one half years old, has won the following prizes:

1st at Philadelphia, 1879.

1st at Boston, 1879.

V. H. C. at Ann Arbor, 1880.

This little hound is probably as old a breed as the northern hound, being, in fact, a miniature specimen of it. It was formerly very much in demand for hunting the hare on foot; but went out of fashion for some years, to be again revived as a form of modern athletics. The intention has always been to obtain a hound of delicate nose, united with so slow a pace as to allow of "the field" keeping up without the aid of horses. With the exception of the head and ears, the model beagle has all the points of the foxhound. The former is much larger proportionally, both in width and height, while the latter are almost like those of the bloodhound in size and hanging. Foot beagles should not much exceed nine inches in height; they are now even used up to eleven and even twelve inches, going a pace which requires a good runner, in prime condition, to keep up with them.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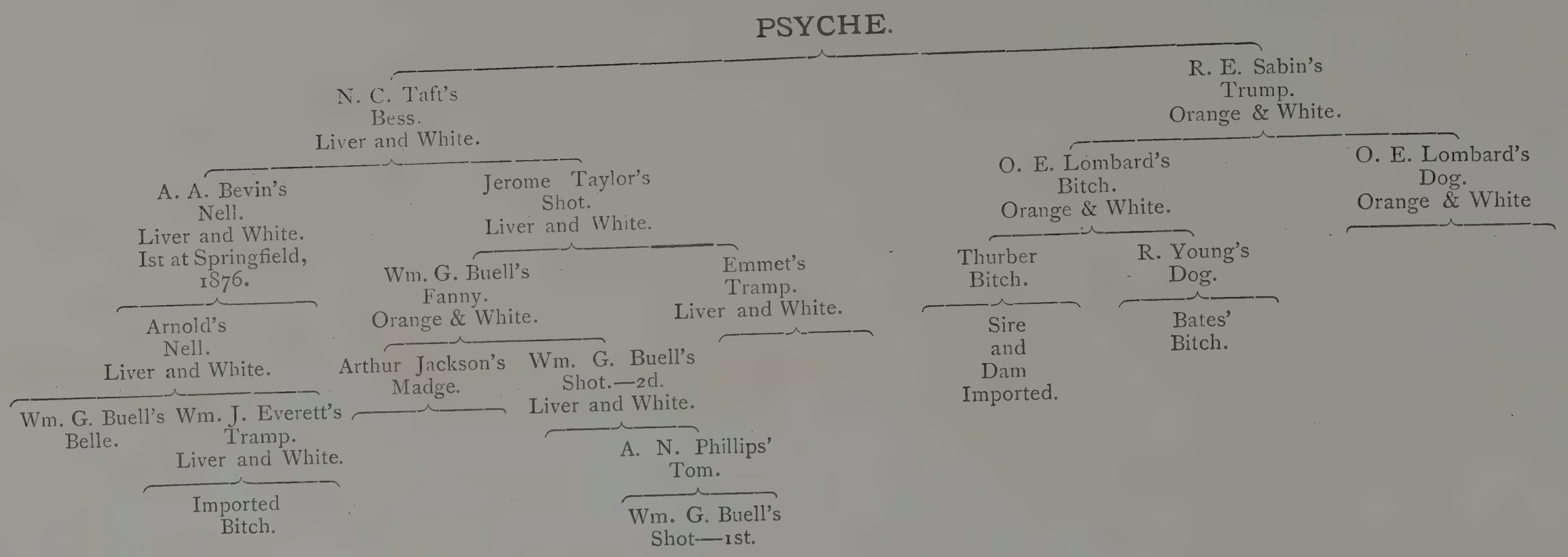
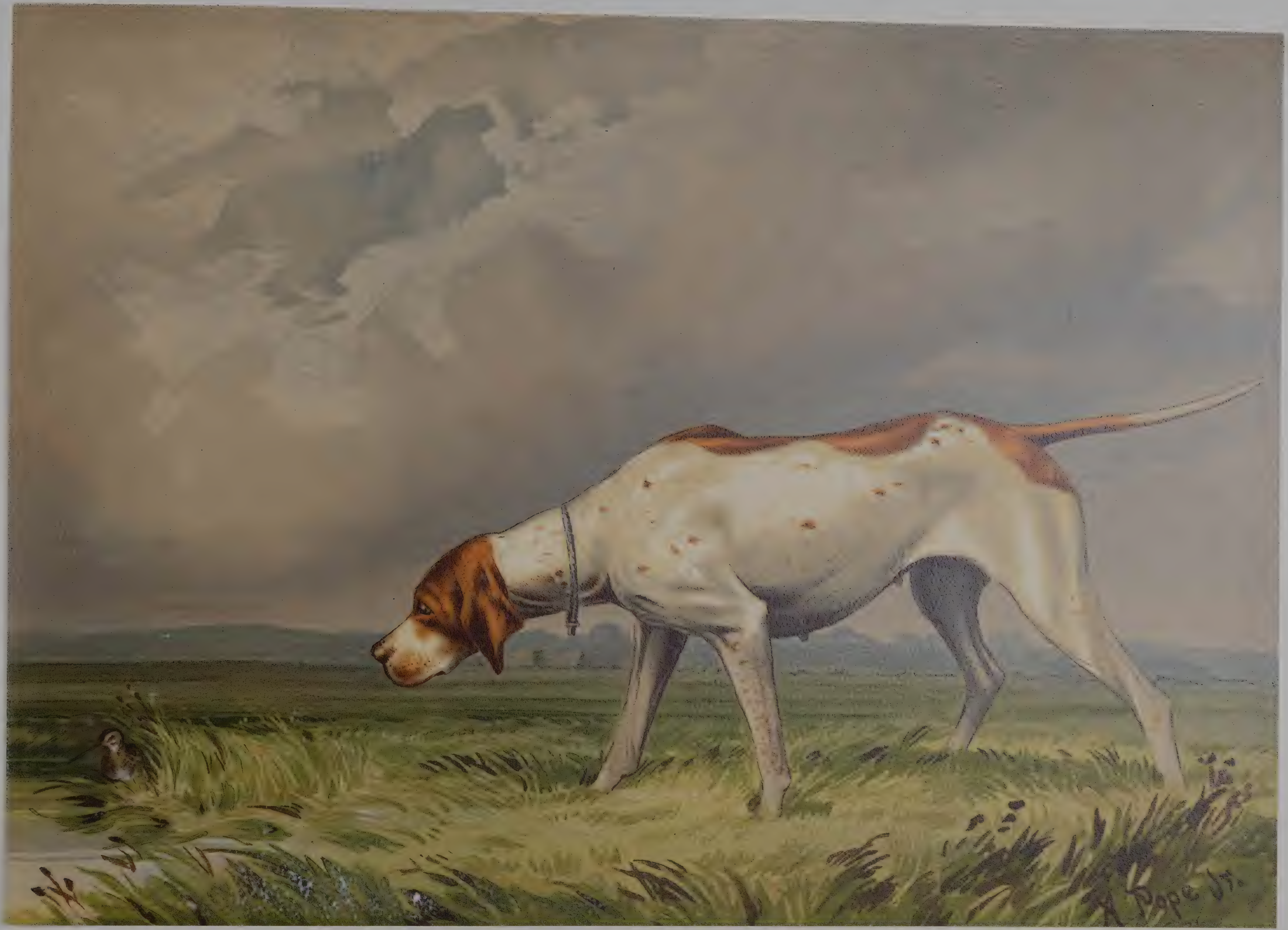
## PLATE XVIII.

# PSYCHE POINTER. BORN OCT. 1, 1874.

OWNED BY H. N. MUNN, NEW YORK CITY. BRED BY N. C. TAFT, SPRINGFIELD, MASS,

COLOR, ORANGE AND WHITE.


PSYCHE.
N. C. Taft's Bess. Liver and White.
R. E. Sabin's Trump. Orange & White.
A. A. Bevin's Nell. Liver and White. Ist at Springfield, 1876.
Jerome Taylor's Shot. Liver and White.
O. E. Lombard's Bitch. Orange & White.
O. E. Lombard's Dog. Orange & White
Arnold's Nell. Liver and White.
Wm. G. Buell's Fanny. Orange & White.
Emmet's Tramp. Liver and White.
Thurber Bitch.
R. Young's Dog.
Wm. G. Buell's Belle.
Wm. J. Everett's Tramp. Liver and White.
Arthur Jackson's Madge.
Wm. G. Buell's Shot.—2d. Liver and White.
Sire and Dam Imported.
Bates' Bitch.
Imported Bitch.
A. N. Phillips' Tom.
Wm. G. Buell's Shot—1st.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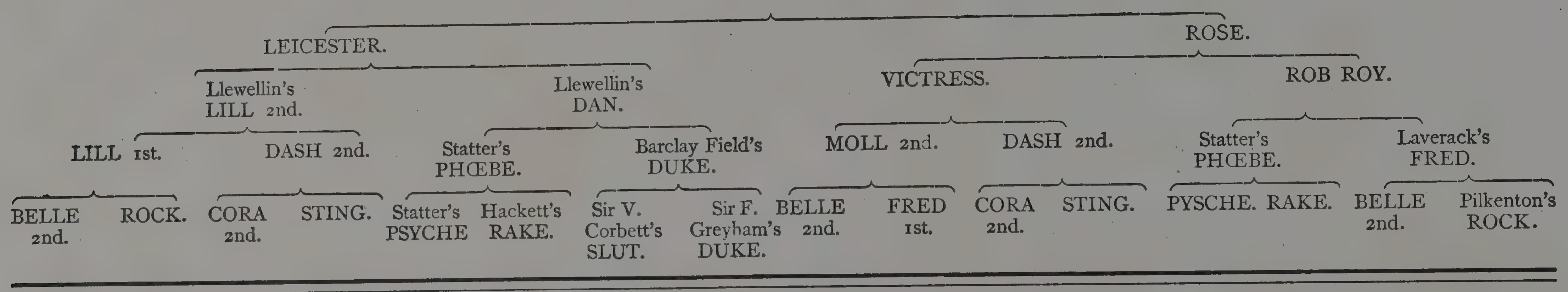
## PLATE XIX.

# COIN. (LLEWELLIN SETTER DOG. WHELPED JUNE, 1877.)

OWNED BY FRANK B. FAY, OF BOSTON. BRED BY J. N. DODGE, DETROIT, MICHIGAN.


LEICESTER.
ROSE.
Llewellin's LILL 2nd.
Llewellin's DAN.
VICTRESS.
ROB ROY.
LILL 1st.
DASH 2nd.
Statter's PHŒBE.
Barclay Field's DUKE.
MOLL 2nd.
DASH 2nd.
Statter's PHŒBE.
Laverack's FRED.
BELLE 2nd.
ROCK.
CORA 2nd.
STING.
Statter's PSYCHE
Hackett's RAKE.
Sir V. Corbett's SLUT.
Sir F. Greyham's DUKE.
BELLE 2nd.
FRED 1st.
CORA 2nd.
STING.
PYSCHE.
RAKE.
BELLE 2nd.
Pilkenton's ROCK.

Second and Special Prize, Class C, at Boston, 1877.
Second, at St. Louis, 1879.
First, at New York, 1880.

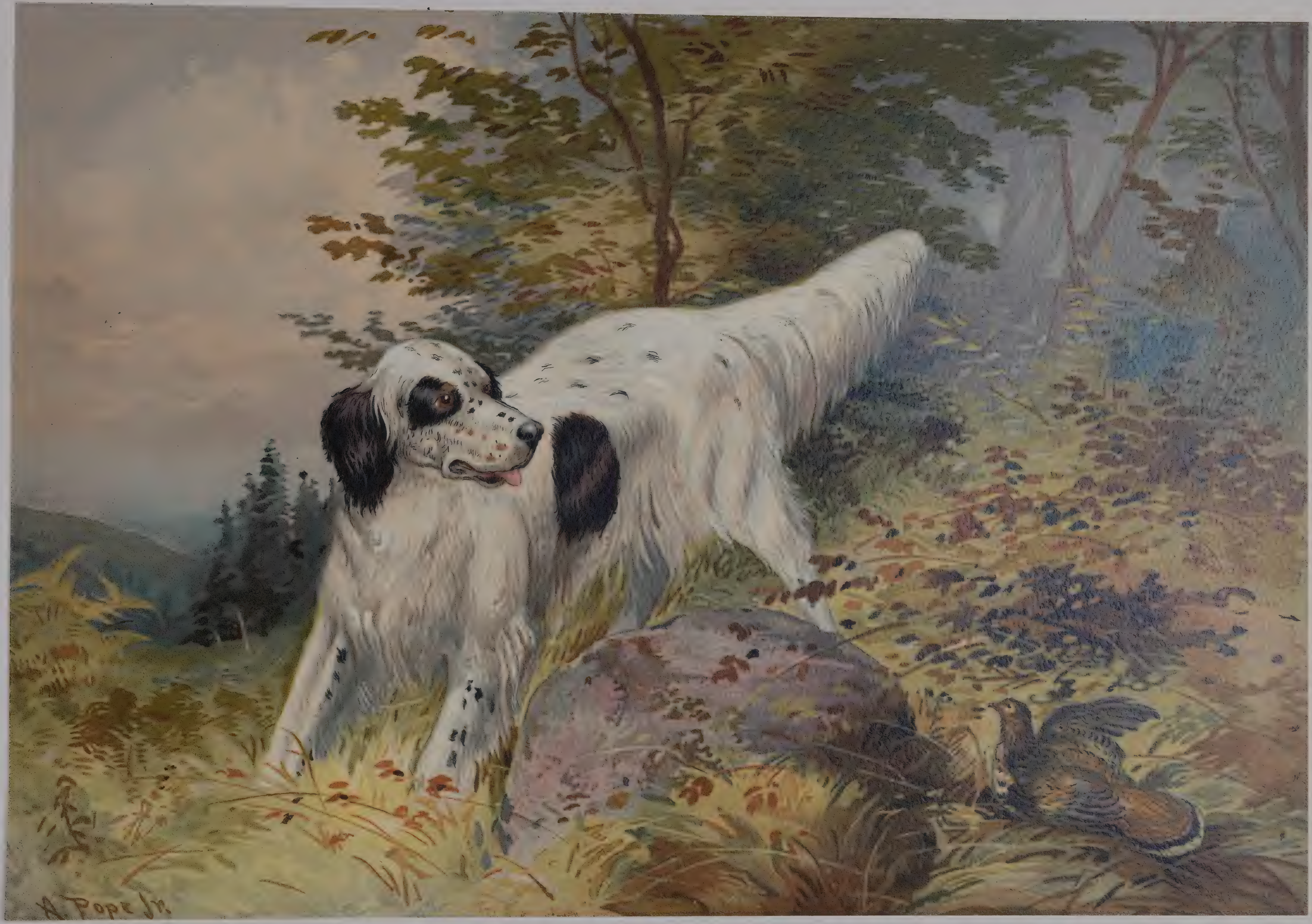

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PLATE XX.

# TIPPECANOE AND PRAIRIE GIRL. *(GREYHOUNDS.)*

OWNED BY L. C. F. LOTZ., OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

TIPPECANOE,
Grandson of Master McGrath.

- Dervock.
  - St. Clair.
    - Figaro.
      - Frederica.
      - King Cobb.
    - Black Fly.
      - Kirtless.
      - Marquis.
  - Erin.
    - Lightfoot.
      - Empress.
      - Sam.
    - Jenny Lind.
      - Syren.
      - Scythian.
- Lady Sarah.
  - David.
    - Motley.
      - Tollwife.
      - Sam.
    - Wanton.
      - Coquette.
      - Senate.
  - Lady Watford.
    - Larriston.
      - Hannah.
      - Liddesdale.
    - Consideration.
      - Linnet.
      - Kentish Fire.

PRAIRIE GIRL.

- Fritz.
  - Racing Hopfactor.
    - Racketty Hoppicker.
      - Hopbine.
      - Larriston.
    - David.
      - Wanton.
      - Motley.
  - Gravelotte.
    - Scotland's Beauty.
      - Lady Solway.
      - Beckford.
    - Ronald.
      - Blooming Maggie.
      - Coorooran.
- Beauty.
  - Cavalier.
    - Princess Royal.
      - Meg o' the Mill.
      - Cardinal York.
    - Cauld Kail.
      - Scotia's Thistle.
      - Union Jack.
  - Polly.
    - Lady Polly.
      - Sea Pink.
      - Goorkah.
    - Master McFadden.
      - Lady Sarah
      - Dervock.

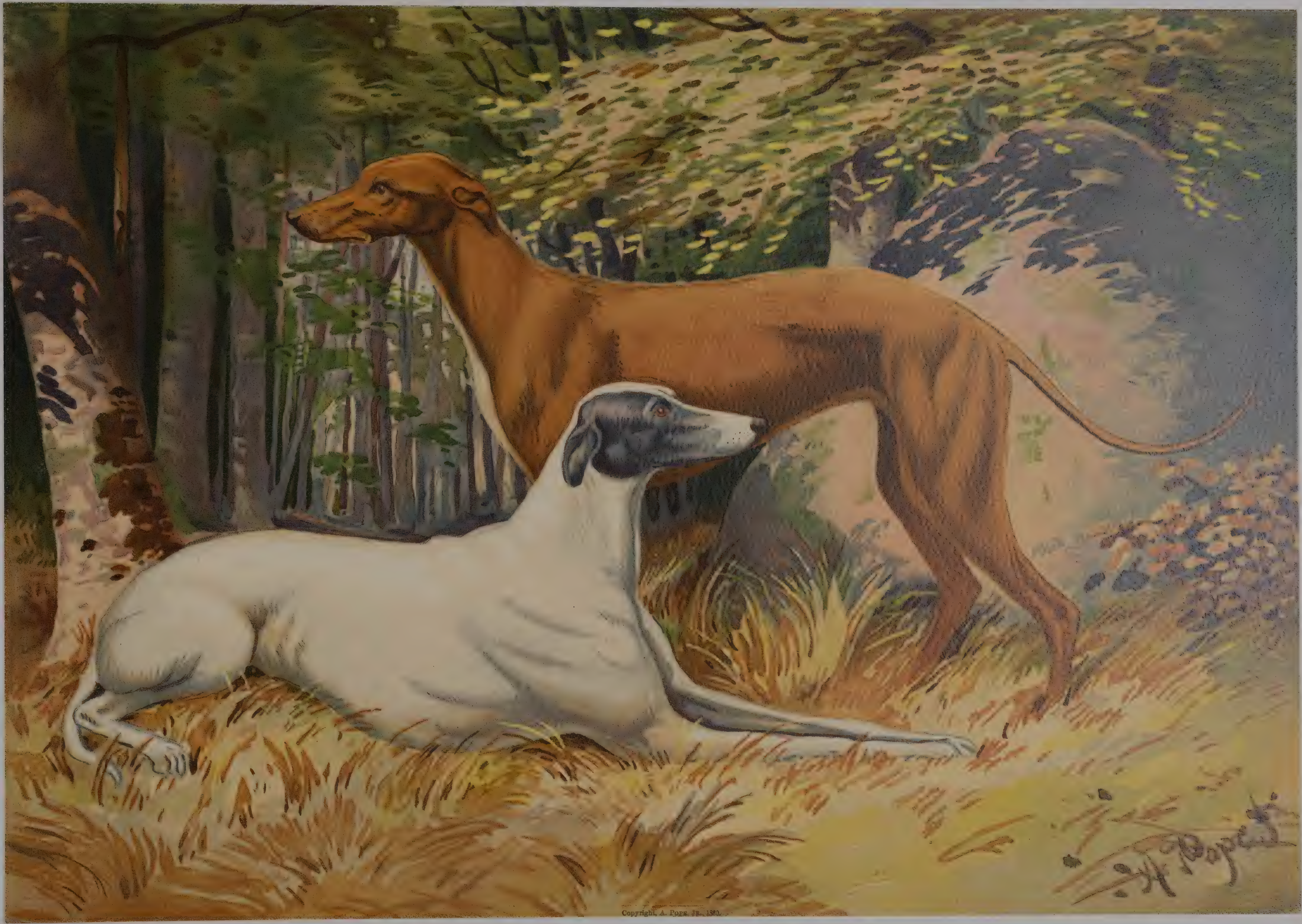
Concerning Tippecanoe (White Dog), no trace can be found. He was formerly the property of General Custer, and all that is known is that he is a grandson of Master McGrath, four times the winner of the Waterloo Cup in England. Tippecanoe is a white dog with blue marks; measures identically with Master McGrath; he is a fine dog, and a good runner. The following letter from Mrs. General Custer will be found sufficient evidence to establish his purity of blood. The pedigree of his grandsire, Master McGrath, is given above.

NEW YORK, April 12, 1879.

MR. LOTZ. — *Sir:* I regret to say the pedigree of the imported hound General Custer received from Scotland has been mislaid among the papers in our home in Monroe, Mich. The pedigree of the dogs sent him from Canada we never had. I do not know whether the dog you own is from the Scotch or Canadian dog. We often had fifty in the pack of hunting hounds. I thank you for your kindness to the dog, and I am glad he has a good home.

Very respectfully,
ELIZABETH M. CUSTER.

PRAIRIE GIRL is a fawn bitch, was pupped May 27th, 1877; she is by Fritz from Beauty. Fritz and Beauty were both imported from England, April, 1875, when saplings, never having been coursed, and as will be seen below are from the two strains most noted in England. Fritz is by Racing Hopfactor from Gravelotte; Beauty is by Cavalier out of Polly, Polly by Master McFadden (own brother to Master McGrath), out of Lady Polly (Lord Lurgan's), by Goorka out of Sea Pink, and so forth; Cavalier by Cauld Kail out of Princess Royal, and so forth.



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